



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-91-242
Tuesday
17 December 1991

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Cameroon

Military Governors Recalled, Paper Said Unbanned

AB1412184591 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 12 Dec 91

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Cameroon's state television announced yesterday that 94 prisoners, most of them arrested during political disturbances, have been released in the north of the country. It was also announced that two military governors in the north have been withdrawn. It apparently complies with the tripartite agreement recently signed with the opposition who have demanded releases and removal of military administrators. On the line, (Jeremie Skeet) asked (Hilary Kabila), editor of LE MESSENGER newspaper, which has just been unbanned, what the reactions have been to the recall of the military governors.

[Begin recording] [(Kabila)] Well, the reaction on this (story) is very, very lukewarm because the public does not seem to believe in what the government television said last night. They think it is a presidential decree that can recall the military governors back into the barracks, because it is a presidential decree that took them out of the barracks.

[(Skeet)] So people are skeptical about the government's action?

[(Kabila)] Yeah, very, very skeptical. You know they have been used to government telling lies; now this time they want a presidential decree to recall the military governors back into the barracks.

[(Skeet)] So, if I understand you correctly, last night's announcement was only an announcement and not a presidential decree?

[(Kabila)] It was just an announcement carried over government television.

[(Skeet)] Okay, but the government [words indistinct]. There have been reports that it has released 94 prisoners?

[(Kabila)] Well, during the ceremony in Maroua yesterday, the radio reported that 94 prisoners who were being detained following demonstrations during the Ghost Town period, were also released. Now, we are still to verify how true this information is, because it is very easy for the government out on the air and say we have released 94 prisoners when in effect nobody has been released.

[(Skeet)] So these prisoners were held without trial?

[(Kabila)] Yeah, they have been held for over five months without trial, and there are some still languishing in other cells throughout the country.

[(Skeet)] Now, you work for LE MESSENGER which has been banned for the last four months. Is that still the case?

[(Kabila)] Well, yesterday, the ban was lifted but the authorities have refused to announce it over government radio and television. So we are still waiting for them to announce it officially over the radio. But we have been notified that the ban has been lifted.

[(Skeet)] So will you be publishing next week?

[(Kabila)] Yeah, as from next week the paper will be back on the streets.

[(Skeet)] It seems the government has said it has recalled its military governors, it has released 94 prisoners, it has unbanned your paper, what do you think it is up to?

[(Kabila)] Well, you know election is approaching, and Mr. Biya recently came back from the Francophone summit. And after the tripartite agreement in Yaounde, the government is doing everything to cower the opposition and win public support. And the banning of LE MESSENGER has been a thorn in the flesh of the government.

[(Skeet)] So in your opinion, this is only a public relations exercise on behalf of the government?

[(Kabila)] Exactly. [end recording]

Security Forces Disperse Yaounde Campus Meeting

LD1312190791 Paris Radio France International
in French 1830 GMT 13 Dec 91

[Text] Security forces intervened today in Cameroon on the campus of Yaounde's university. This follows several quiet months on the campus. Students called a meeting to demand the payment of their grants. The meeting was dispersed by security forces, arrests were reported but there were no reports of injuries.

Chad

Presidential Decree Reshuffles Cabinet 12 Dec

AB1212204091 Ndjamenan RNT Radio in French
1942 GMT 12 Dec 91

[Decree signed by President Idriss Deby in Ndjamenan on 12 December—recorded; read by (Hassan Fahd), cabinet director at the Presidency of the Republic]

[Text] By a decree signed today, his excellency the president of the Republic and head of state, upon the proposal made by His Excellency Prime Minister Jean Alingue Bawoyeu, has carried out a reshuffle of the Government of the Republic of Chad:

Minister of Foreign Affairs	Mahamat Saleh Ahmat
Minister of National Defense	Nadjita Beassoumal
Minister of Interior and Security	Ahmat Hassaballah Soubiane
Minister of Justice, Keeper of the Seals	Youssouf Togoimi
Minister of Finance	Manasse Nguealbaye
Minister of Planning and Cooperation	(Idri Oumar Tani)
Minister of Public Works and Transport	Abbas Koty
Minister of Rural Development	Dansala Bambe
Minister of Information and Culture	(Soungui Ahmed)
Minister of National Education	Koumbaria Laoumaye
Minister of Animal Breeding	Ali Mahamat Zene Fadel
Minister of Mines, Energy, and Water Resources	Habib Doutoum
Minister of Public Health and Social Welfare	Pierre Tokinon
Minister of Posts and Telecommunications	Djiddi Bichara
Minister of Tourism and Environment	Adoum Togoi
Minister of Civil Service and Labor	(Abderhamane Izo)
Minister of Commerce and Industry	Mahamat Malloum Kadre
Minister delegate to the prime minister, in charge of reforms	Malloum Mbomi
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs	(Kadadi Maisounou)
Secretary of State for National Defense	(Mustapha Alitoye)
Secretary of State for Interior and Security	(Gamal Djari)
Secretary of State for Finance	Mariam Mahamat Dour
Secretary of State for Planning and Cooperation	(Mohendou Nouadibougai Kissingar)
Secretary of State for Public Works and Transport	(Mohadine Tala)
Secretary of State for National Education, in charge of Higher Education	(Tali Biendal)
Secretary of State for National Education, in charge of Youth and Sport (Hassan Manot)	
Secretary of State for Rural Development	(Gardebou Seidou)
Secretary of State for Public Health and Social Welfare	(Usman Djida)
Secretary of State for Civil Service and Labor	(Beassoumal Julien)
Secretary General of the Government	(Hadji Sidimi)
Deputy Secretary General of the Government	(Toskar Gounadou)

President Deby Meets With New Cabinet 13 Dec

AB1512141091 Ndjamenia RNT Radio in French
1900 GMT 13 Dec 91

[Text] A Cabinet meeting was held today, 13 December, chaired by His Excellency Colonel Idriss Deby, the president of the Republic and head of state. This first Cabinet meeting, a day after the Cabinet reshuffle effected yesterday by his excellency the president of the Republic, was aimed at establishing contacts between the head of state and the new government team.

During this session, his excellency the president of the Republic thanked former government members for the job they did and congratulated the new ministers. After reminding the new ministers of the (recent developments) in our country's specific situation, the head of state expressed pleasure over the work done since the advent of [his regime on] 1 December 1990 and pointed out that much remained to be done. Idriss Deby then reiterated his directives concerning running the administrative and state machinery, which must be done with rigor, discipline, and unflinching solidarity.

On behalf of the members of the government, the prime minister thanked the president of the Republic for the confidence placed in the new ministerial team and reassured him of the government's attachment to the wise policy which he has been pursuing in the superior interest of the nation.

Finally, the prime minister confirmed to the head of state the commitment of the government members to do all in their power to fully achieve the objectives set with calmness and serenity.

Rwanda

Rebels Claim To Kill 51 Government Soldiers

EA1412151891 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania
External Service in English 1000 GMT 14 December 91

[Text] Kampala: Rebels of the Rwanda Patriotic Front said today that they have killed 51 government troops and captured a wide range of military hardware in two separate attacks this month. The statement issued by the rebels in the Ugandan capital, Kampala, said its forces attacked and held government forces under siege at (Kabuga) on 8 December and a few days later, overran troops at (Bushara). The statement added that a total of 51 government soldiers were

killed and a large assortment of arms captured during the two attacks. There was no immediate independent confirmation of the rebel claims.

The cease-fire brokered by the OAU earlier this year has failed to hold, with both sides accusing each other of violations.

Rebels Said 'Massing' on Northern Ugandan Border

AB1412153291 Paris AFP in English 1423 GMT
14 Dec 91

[Excerpt] Nairobi, Dec 14 (AFP)—Rwandan authorities have claimed that rebels of the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) are massing on its northern border with Uganda, state-run radio Rwanda reported in a broadcast monitored here on Saturday [14 December].

But the radio did not say exactly where the rebels were massing, whether they were planning a new attack on the tiny central African nation, or their numerical strength.

The massing of rebel forces on the Rwandan-Ugandan border followed an attack on Thursday by the RPF rebels in Kyombe district, some 25 kilometers (15 miles) south-east of the Ugandan town of Mbarara, the radio said, without giving further details. [passage omitted]

Foreign Minister Comments on RPF, Burundi

EA1612062091 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale
de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1800 GMT
13 Dec 91

[Excerpts] The rebel attacks are simple pieces of evidence. They are vile exactions countable in the thousands. This is what the minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, Dr. Casimir Bizimungu, said today. He calls on the international community to condemn the exactions. Here is what Minister Bizimungu says about the exactions of the rebel cockroaches.

[Begin recording] I would like to tackle the problem of the atrocities committed by the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF]. This is an area of great concern as recently the RPF started committing atrocities. Very recently, RPF soldiers infiltrated our defense lines and attacked the Nyarurema health center, where they strangled and shot hospitalized babies and mothers. They even killed a mental patient. [passage omitted]

We say these people passed through our lines to do this. The Nyarurema health center is just three km from the border and the acts were committed between 0100 and 0200. I am keen to give you the details, because there are people who believe that we invent stories, that the RPF is present, around, in the buildings. This is untrue. These are people who infiltrate weak points in our defense lines and take advantage of the darkness to commit barbarous acts.

At about the same time—a few days earlier—they also infiltrated the (Rwigebugare) camp, housing about 6,000 displaced people, and there they burnt a few straw houses. They killed about 17 people. They wounded 34

people and they burned, as I have just said, a few huts. There was an important loss of foodstuff. Domestic animals were burned alive. There were also, of course people who were burned alive. All these are to be added to whole range of the atrocities committed by the RPF.

Why I do stress the point? Because since the war imposed on us started on 1 October of last year, the international community has been asking Rwanda to respect human rights, and we are aware of the efforts made to respect human rights. I would not say that everything is perfect. However, considerable efforts have been made. We are astonished to see that rarely or never does the international community take an interest to the point of condemning the RPF's barbarous acts. We ask the international community to tell us whether human rights are valid for every man, every person, and every child. The international community should condemn the RPF when it counts atrocities. [end recording]

Minister Bizimungu also spoke about the state of relations between Rwanda and Burundi. Here he is:

[Begin recording] As for relations between Rwanda and Burundi, it is worth noting that recently—within the past two weeks—there was a worrisome cloud hanging over our relations. Following rebel attacks on some Burundi towns, the Burundi Government decided to expel a Rwandan national working as a diplomat at the embassy in Bujumbura. Rwanda also expelled two Burundi diplomats working at the embassy in Kigali.

It is, however, worth noting that despite the (?bad) situation, the authorities of the two sides remain in contact. That is why Rwandan and Burundian diplomats are received by the respective authorities of the two sides, and that is why, at least, there is still some residual communication between the heads of state and contact between some senior officials. Therefore, it is up to Rwanda and Burundi to find a remedy and correct what needs to be corrected, notably by discussing and meeting so that explanations are given by both sides. I say this because the policy favored by the president of the Republic since 1973 is that of good neighborliness, a policy which promotes understanding and good relations between our two peoples. When we talk about Burundi and Rwanda, we talk about the same people. [passage omitted]

Concerning people recently declared personae non grata, I would like to say that after the expulsion of the Rwandan diplomat stationed in Bujumbura, the Rwandan Government sent the secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, Ambassador Simon (Musonere), to the Burundi authorities to inquire about the mistakes made by the incriminated diplomat. The explanation he received referred to illegal exchange deals. They said he had been making a serious attempt to undermine the

security of Burundi. However, they failed to provide objective and acceptable evidence about what the diplomat might have done. So we still await an explanation to shed light on what our diplomat was doing in terms of activities incompatible with his status. Because even if he was involved in exchange deals, that would be a mistake, but not one which could affect the country's security and merit his expulsion.

On the Rwandan side, I told you that for years we have been favoring a policy of good neighborliness. The two expelled Burundi diplomats were left in peace in a spirit of tolerance, and especially to cultivate the spirit of good neighborliness. I would say they committed offenses incompatible with their diplomatic status. In October and November they were caught red-handed transporting people to Burundi who felt threatened in Rwanda. [end recording]

Zaire

National Conference To Resume 17 December

*EA1512194591 Mbuji-Mayi Voix du Zaire in French
1630 GMT 15 Dec 91*

[Excerpt] Zaire's national conference will resume on 17 December. The details were given today by the organizing power. The session will focus mainly on the election of two deputy presidents, three reporting secretaries, and nine [word indistinct]. There were 500 candidates registered for these few posts. The deputy president candidates include Joseph Ileo, (Vunde Wetete Makwe), and (Mbanza Mukalayi).

His Excellency Monsengwo Pasinya, who was chosen president at the 12 December marathon session, will start his functions once the bureau has been completed. It is worth recalling that Zaire's national conference is in its fourth month of stagnation. [passage omitted]

Djibouti

Changes in Military Leadership Said Confirmed

AB1512215691 Paris AFP in French 1413 GMT
12 Dec 91

[Excerpt] Djibouti, 12 Dec (AFP)—Colonel Fathi Ahmed, the acting chief of staff of the Djiboutian Armed Forces, has been confirmed in his post replacing General Ali Meidal Waiss, it was disclosed by official sources in Djibouti today.

Gen. Ali Meidal has, for his part, been nominated by presidential decree as the military technical adviser to the head of state, President Hassan Gouled Aptidon. [passage omitted]

Army Troops Reportedly Kill 30 FRUD Rebels

AB1412165591 Paris AFP in English 1625 GMT
14 Dec 91

[Text] Djibouti, Dec 14 (AFP) - Djibouti Army troops carried out a sweep near Ribta in the country's north, killing some 30 rebels from the Front for the Restoration of Unity and Democracy (FRUD) and capturing two others, Army Chief of Staff Fathi Ahmed Hussein said Saturday [14 December].

The sweep took place Friday in the region of Ribta, which lies about 10 kilometers (about six miles) from Tadjoura, a key northern town in this Horn of Africa state. Colonel Fathi, who spoke on national radio, said big stocks of food and ammunition were seized or destroyed.

He said the Djibouti forces acted after an army patrol hit a mine in the region around Tadjoura. The explosion killed two soldiers and wounded six others, the colonel said.

Informed sources said the Djibouti Army had not been given up to now any orders from political authorities to pursue FRUD rebels. Police and army troops have generally kept to their barracks in the two main cities of Obock and Tadjoura, making only occasional reconnaissance sorties.

FRUD guerrillas launched an offensive in northern Djibouti last month but said Wednesday they would observe a five-day ceasefire from Sunday to allow the deployment of French troops on the border with Ethiopia.

France said two weeks ago it planned to deploy the soldiers under a defense pact with the government of President Hassan Gouled Aptidon, which charges that guerrillas have been infiltrating the country from Eritrea and Ethiopia.

The opposition denies this, saying their fighters left the capital for the northern mountains several months ago.

'Rebel Leaders' Announce Five-Day Cease-Fire

AB1512182691 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 15 Dec 91

[From the "African News" program]

[Text] Rebel leaders in Djibouti say they will observe a five-day cease-fire due to take effect in the north of the country from today. The cease-fire, between the Afar guerrillas from the Front for the Restoration of Unity and Democracy and government forces, was called two weeks ago to allow France to assemble troops along the border with Ethiopia.

The deployment of soldiers follows a defense agreement with the Djibouti Government which says the rebels have infiltrated from Ethiopia.

Meanwhile, the Djibouti Army says it has destroyed a rebel base near the town of Tadjoura killing 30 Afars and capturing two others.

'Afar Guerillas' Call Off Cease-Fire

AB1612100091 Paris AFP in English 0949 GMT
16 Dec 91

[Text] Nairobi, Dec 16 (AFP)—Ethnic Afar guerrillas in the Red Sea Republic of Djibouti said Monday they were calling off a week-old unilateral ceasefire in the north because of daily attacks by government forces.

A spokesman for the Afar-led Front for the Restoration of Unity and Democracy (FRUD) said the guerrillas had decided to resume fighting "to protect the civilian population" from attacks by the Army and the para-military National Security Forces (FNS).

Abatte Ebo Adou, contacted from Nairobi by phone, told AFP that a company of FNS had gone on an expedition from Tadjoura on Sunday to "burn down plantations around Kallaf and Ambabo" west of the northern city.

Ethiopia

Italian Parliamentary Delegation Arrives for Visit

EA1612120591 Asmara Voice of the Broad Masses
of Eritrea in Amharic 1630 GMT 15 Dec 91

[Text] A delegation representing the Italian Parliament arrived in Asmara this morning. The delegation which is led by Senator (Michele Achille), was received on arrival at Asmara International Airport by Mr. Muhammad Siyad Barreh, foreign secretary of the Provisional Government of Eritrea, Mr. Fescha Tsion Petros, representative of the Provisional Government of Eritrea in Italy, and the Italian Consul, Signor (Giovanni Germani), along with other Eritreans and Italians.

After Mr. Muhammad Siyad Barreh had delivered a welcoming speech, the leader of the Italian delegation, Mr. (Michele Achille), said that their visit was aimed at

strengthening the friendly relations between the two peoples. He went on to say that, as the visit by the Italian parliamentary delegation was the first from an EC country, it was [word indistinct].

The Italian delegation comprises seven members of parliament from various Italian political parties and is accompanied by Italian television, radio, and press journalists.

Government Dismisses Striking Bank Employees

EA1412120591 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia Network in Amharic 1800 GMT 13 Dec 91

[All times local]

[Excerpt] Decision taken by the prime minister's office of the transitional Government of Ethiopia on the strike by employees of the commercial bank of Ethiopia. [passage omitted].

The government has decided as follows:

1. Members of the management who have taken part in the work stoppage are considered to have resigned voluntarily and have been dismissed as of one o'clock today.
2. All members of the commercial bank trade union council are considered to have resigned voluntarily from their jobs and have been dismissed as of one o'clock today.
3. All management members who have been dismissed due to their participation in the strike and those members of the trade union council of the bank who have been dismissed shall be legally prosecuted if they fail to hand over any government property under their responsibility within a time limit to be established by the bank.
4. Those who have been confused by rumors that the government had extended the deadline and those not covered by resolutions 1. and 2. above are informed that the deadline has been extended until tomorrow, Saturday, 4th tahsas 1984 [Ethiopian calendar 14th December 1991], at nine o'clock.
5. Inasmuch as this deadline shall not under any circumstances be extended, workers who do not report for work tomorrow shall be considered to have resigned voluntarily and recruitment for replacements shall be effected as from tomorrow.
6. Forces intimidating those workers wishing to resume work by tomorrow and threatening them illegally or trying to use force shall be dealt with by the law.
7. The rights of those workers wishing to resume work to present their grievances freely and democratically in accordance with the law shall be respected. [passage omitted].

[Issued] 4th tahsas 1984 [Ethiopian calendar 14th December 1991], Ethiopian Transitional Government, prime minister's office.

Demonstrators Hail Afar People's Conference

EA1312134091 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia Network in Amharic 1700 GMT 11 Dec 91

[Excerpt] The people of Djibouti town staged a peaceful demonstration over the weekend in support of the five-day Afar people's conference which took place in Asayita town. A number of people from Djibouti town and its environs expressed their support for the conference by holding the Ethiopian flag, the emblem of the Afar Liberation Front and various placards while marching through the town. Teferi Legese will read the report received from ENA [ETHIOPIAN NEWS AGENCY]:

[Teferi] The placards the people at the demonstration held read: the Afar Liberation Front believes in the unity of Ethiopia and the equality of nationalities; we support the Afar people's conference; we support the transitional government charter; the Afar regional issue will be solved in a peaceful and democratic way; and we support the reelection of Sultan Ali Mirah as spiritual leader of the Afar people.

In his speech at the demonstration, Mr. (Muhammad Adi Hassi), representative of the Afar Liberation Front in Djibouti town, said the Afar people have decided to keep their unity and to move forward in educational, economic, and social development after a long period of oppression. He also said the Afar people wish to live together with other nationalities in brotherhood and contribute to the development of the towns. [passage omitted]

Oromos Meet, Issue Resolutions on Situation

EA1412214391 (Clandestine) Voice of Oromo Liberation in Oromo 1700 GMT 13 Dec 91

[Excerpts] Our struggling people continue to demand an end to the current happenings and a restoration of respect for peace and democracy. In this respect, our people in the town of Gimbi held three serious meetings within the space of a week and ended them by adopting various resolutions, following extensive discussion of their problems and harm done to them. [passage omitted]

Our people of Gimbi have turned out to describe the suffering meted out to them in the form of looting, beatings, arrests, rape, and random killings. They provided sufficient evidence that the damage to the Oromos was being inflicted in the name of democracy for nations and nationalities. The meetings lasted seven and a half hours. Ten thousand people then raised the Oromo Liberation Front [OLF] flag in a second demonstration in the town on 12 December. That day the people discussed all the damage inflicted on them, the administration, and the problems affecting the OLF in the town. After lengthy proceedings they blessed a 44-room building donated as an office for the OLF. [passage omitted]

The people of Gimbi concluded their second [as heard] meeting after adopting the following resolutions:

- (1) Our town must be handed over to the elders to solve its administrative problems;

- (2) Property and assets looted from our areas must be returned;
- (3) Those who have looted our property must be brought to justice;
- (4) We will fight to be compensated for the lives of our people killed in peaceful demonstrations;
- (5) We refuse to be cheated on the pretext of democracy;
- (6) Arrests and harassment of people said to be OLF supporters must end;
- (7) Alien organizations claiming to speak for Oromos in Oromo country must be dissolved;
- (8) Control of the movement of people in the town by armed forces must end;
- (9) No alien-led organization can lead us;
- (10) Only Oromos can render the Oromo struggle victorious, not those who take orders from an alien we oppose;
- (11) The OLF flag is based on the Oromo nation's history, so we shall march alongside it;
- (12) Those ignorant of the Oromo nation's history cannot speak for the Oromo people and others.

For their part, the students resolved that:

- (1) Amharic must be abolished as the language of instruction;
- (2) We must learn the Oromo [Latin] alphabet and history of the Oromo nation, as proposed by the OLF, in our schools;
- (3) We shall raise only the OLF flag over our schools;
- (4) Those of our teachers who were persecuted as OLF supporters must return;
- (5) We cannot learn while the armed forces and others remain in the town. [passage omitted]

The people forwarded their demands to the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front representative, saying that inasmuch as the forces ruling the town do nothing but loot and kill, they must be removed. [passage omitted]

Government Discusses Economic Ties With Eritrea

EA1412215691 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia Network in Amharic 1700 GMT 12 Dec 91

[Excerpts] The Council of Representatives has adopted the report presented to it on the future economic relations between the Transitional Government of Ethiopia and the Provisional Government of Eritrea. At its regular meeting today, the Council discussed the report presented to it by the Permanent Committee on Eritrean Affairs dealing with the use of the Port of Aseb, the use of Aseb refinery, and the agreements reached by the two governments on economic relations. Desta Lorenso has the details from the Council of Representatives.

[Desta] The Council today discussed the future economic relations between the Transitional Government of Ethiopia and the Provisional Government of Eritrea in the period before the referendum on Eritrea's fate to be held within two years. [passage omitted]

The report said that the establishment of relations between the two peoples and governments in general, and in the economic sector in particular, will have a decisive impact on mutual benefits and relations, and noted that the two governments should establish relations that will assist the devastated economies they have both inherited and be of mutual benefit to the two peoples. [passage omitted]

Fire Said To Leave 50,000 Homeless in Ogaden

EA1512132091 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia in Somali to Neighboring Countries 1200 GMT 14 Dec 91

[Text] Reports reaching us from Gode say fire gutted houses in Bare in Bare Province in Ogaden administration. The fire also destroyed property worth 50,000,000 birr. Abdi ar Ali Barud, the chairman of Bare's committee for peace and stability, said the fire lasted several days because there was nothing to fight it with, and he said 50,000 people had been made homeless. Worse still, he said, these people were short of food and clothing. He added that the situation in Bare was further exacerbated by the presence of 600,000 refugees who had fled the fighting in Somalia.

Kenya

Moi Emphasizes Need for Unity at Public Rally

EA1512105591 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 14 Dec 91

[Excerpt] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today reaffirmed that KANU [Kenya African National Union] will continue to stand firm in uniting all Kenyans and in building a strong nation devoid of tribal boundaries for continued development. President Moi pointed out that the ruling party KANU is a nationalistic party that united and guided Kenyans throughout the struggle for independence and has continued to steer the country into greater heights of development. He said that the KANU government has placed the national interests first in its endeavor to give service to wananchi [citizens] indiscriminately.

President Moi was speaking at Afraha stadium in Nakuru during a public rally attended by thousands of wananchi from all walks of life. The president observed that as the population continues to grow there was need for greater unity in order to effectively tackle its resultant problems. He asked wananchi to remain firmly united in the ruling party KANU and not to be swayed by the emergence of other political parties. President Moi told KANU members to be committed to the ideals of the party and selflessly serve the interests of the country with confidence.

The head of state advised Kenyans to be wary of some opportunists who will take advantage of the political changes in the country to tell lies and promise the impossible so as to attract support. President Moi pointed out that KANU has continued to institute

changes systematically based on the interests of the majority of Kenyans. He, however, said that the changes taking place in Kenya should not be equated with those in other countries, because of the different cultural and historical backgrounds.

The president said Africans should take themselves seriously so as to be respected, adding that those establishing political parties with foreign funding did not represent patriotic aspirations. He further noted that when KANU allowed political pluralism in the country, those who were clamoring for it immediately asked for more time to prepare, indicating that they were not serious.

President Moi advised Kenyans against associating themselves with parties that will revive tribal friction or those with other retrogressive ideas. [passage omitted]

Moi: Date of Elections His 'Weapon'

*EA1512115491 Nairobi KTN Television in English
0500 GMT 15 Dec 91*

[From the press review]

[Text] President Daniel arap Moi's address to a public rally in Nakuru yesterday is highlighted by the three Sunday papers. The main headline in the STANDARD ON SUNDAY quotes the president as saying members of the opposition can continue to speculate on the date for the next elections, but he will not reveal it as this was his weapon. The same line is echoed by the headline in the SUNDAY NATION, while the SUNDAY TIMES takes a different line focusing on the president's pledge that the next elections would be free and fair and that eligible Kenyans could vie for any posts.

Trade Union Elections Set for 19 Dec

*EA1512111191 Nairobi KTN Television in English
1800 GMT 14 Dec 91*

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] At the same rally President Moi announced that the Central Organization of Trade Unions, COTU, would hold its elections next week on the 19th of December.

In a related development, veteran trade unionist Dennis Akumu today called on the minister for labor to investigate incidences of rigging that have plagued the TU [trade union] movement in the country. In a signed statement, Akumu accused the secretary general of the COTU, Joseph Mugalla, of harboring plans to rig the forthcoming elections. Akumu said that Mugalla had with the assistance of the once-powerful energy minister, Nicholas Biwott, rigged the TU elections in 1986-87. He said this must be prevented this year. Akumu said that Mugalla and his colleagues had lost the confidence of the public, as was witnessed in recent industrial unrest, during which COTU representatives were rejected by the workers on whose behalf they were trying to intervene.

Akumu also criticized the reported clash between opposition members clergyman Timothy Njoya and veteran

politician Masinde Muliro. Akumu said both the church and opposition figures have played a vital part in the restoration of multipartyism, and it was therefore important that they remain a united force. Akumu called on the two leaders to refrain from using unrestrained language publicly. Muliro was reported to have taken Njoya to task over allegations by Njoya that FORD [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy] members were greedy and in search of positions and self-gratification.

President Moi Names Industry Minister, Others

*EA1612221391 Nairobi KTN Television in English
1600 GMT 16 Dec 91*

[Text] President Moi has made several major changes in the government and other state institutions. He named Francis Ole Kaparo minister for industry. Kaparo has been assistant minister in the same ministry. The MP for Kerio Central, Paul Chepkok, was named assistant minister for industry, while the MP for Kipkelion, William Kikwai, was appointed assistant minister in the Office of the President.

Dr. Karuga Koinange was appointed permanent secretary in the treasury, taking over from Joseph Magari who moved to the Ministry of Agriculture to take Koinange's place. Dr. Sally Kosgey is now new permanent secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, taking over from Bethwel Kiplagat, who has been made chairman of Jomo Kenyatta Foundation. The new permanent secretary for labor is now F. I. Abuje, who takes over from Jonathan Birir, who has been made chairman of the Kenya Shipping Line.

Kenya's ambassador to France, F. B. arap Bullut has been transferred to the United Kingdom to take over from Sally Kosgey as high commissioner in London. His replacement in France has not been announced.

Dr. Benjamin Kipkorir has been moved from the Kenya Commercial Bank to be chairman of General Motors, Kenya Ltd. His place has been taken by Ahmed Abdullah, former deputy governor of the Central Bank of Kenya.

The president also appointed Professor George Eshiwani chairman of the Kenya National Examination Council, taking over from Prof. Philip Mbithi, who was recently named head of the civil service and secretary to the Cabinet. Moi University vice chancellor, Prof. (Shelamiya) Keya, was also appointed chairman of the Kenya Forestry Research Institute replacing Prof. Eshiwani.

The changes were contained in a press statement from the Office of the President signed by Prof. Mbithi.

Minister Cited on Maize Import, Poor Harvest

*EA1412125091 Nairobi KTN Television in English
1800 GMT 13 Dec 91*

[Text] Supplies and Marketing Minister Wycliff Musalia Mudavadi said today [13 December] that the country

may be forced to import maize next year because of the poor harvest this year, due to poor weather conditions.

Mudavadi said only 25,000,000 bags of maize were harvested during the 1990-91 season, which was 6,000,000 bags lower than the 1988 harvest. The minister disclosed further that the national strategic reserves of grain have been seriously depleted due to poor harvests during the last two years. He asked consumers to avoid panic-buying or hoarding of commodities despite the possibility of shortages.

Mudavadi's revelation of a possible famine in the country comes barely two months after he denied press reports that the country was heading for a serious food shortage due to persistent low food production in the country since 1986.

Opposition Leaders Call for Equal Opportunities

EA1612103091 Nairobi KTN Television in English
0500 GMT 16 Dec 91

[From: the press review]

[Text] The NATION highlights a call by opposition leaders Martin Shikuku and Masinde Muliro to the government that the opposition be granted equal opportunities in all areas in the countdown to the next general election. Shikuku stated specifically that FORD [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy] be registered by January 2d if the recruitment drive by both KANU [Kenyan African National Union] and FORD is to be fair. He also called that both parties be given equal coverage by the state-run Kenya Broadcasting Corporation. THE STANDARD also carries the story on page four.

Church Official Warns Against 'Snap' Elections

EA1612103591 Nairobi KTN Television in English
0500 GMT 16 Dec 91

[From: the press review]

[Text] THE STANDARD in their banner headline story states that KANU [Kenyan African National Union] should not manipulate multiparty elections through snap polls aimed at catching the opposition off-guard. The statement is attributed to the head of the CPK [Church of the Province of Kenya], Archbishop Manasses Kuria. Kuria suggested that the U.N. and Commonwealth assist as returning officers and coordinate the international observer teams to ensure a free and fair election.

KANU: No Foreign Observers for Elections

EA1712142091 Nairobi KTN Television in English
0500 GMT 17 Dec 91

[From: the press review]

[Text] KANU [Kenya African National Union] will not invite international observers to the forthcoming multiparty elections, the party secretary general, Joseph Kamotho, said

yesterday. The story appears on page three of THE STANDARD. It refers to yesterday's press conference given by Kamotho at the KICC [Kenyatta International Conference Center], the ruling party headquarters.

The same page of THE STANDARD says that KANU leaders are ready to hold a dialogue with party critics, according to the party's national treasurer, Japheth Lijoodi. He is reported as having said last Sunday [15 December] that KANU will hold a major public rally this week to discuss political issues in the country. He appealed to FORD [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy] members to dismantle their organization and continue to serve KANU despite the introduction of multiparty politics in the country.

More Than 12,000 Dock Workers Go on Strike 16 Dec

EA1712143091 Nairobi KTN Television in English
0500 GMT 17 Dec 91

[From: the press review]

[Text] More than 12,000 members of the giant Dock Workers' Union went on strike yesterday [16 December] paralyzing [Mombasa] port services from Berth one to Berth 18. THE STANDARD has the story on page two. It also appears among the KENYA TIMES stories.

S. African Firm Said Part Owner of TV Network

EA1712143591 Nairobi THE STANDARD in English
16 Dec 91 p 5

[Xavier Lugaga article: "South Africa To Buy a Stake in KTN"]

[Text] The chairman of the KENYA TIMES Media Trust (KTMT), Mr. Jared Kangwana, is today expected to announce the purchase of shares in the Kenya Television Network (KTN) by Amnet, a South African broadcasting company. The KTN, a subsidiary of KTMT, was partly owned by British media mogul Robert Maxwell who died in mysterious circumstances last month.

A source at KTN told THE STANDARD that Amnet had acquired "significant" shares in the network. The source, who spoke on condition he was not to be named, declined to give further details.

Somalia

Aid Official Reports Blood, Drugs Shortage

AB1312134491 Paris AFP in English 0412 GMT
13 Dec 91

[Text] Nairobi, Dec 13 (AFP)—Doctors carrying out emergency operations on civilians wounded in Somalia's factional fighting have run out of blood for transfusions, an official of the humanitarian organisation Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF) said here Thursday. Thierry

Durand, just back from the Somali capital Mogadishu, told AFP that the doctors there lacked medicaments and no longer had "a single litre of blood" for transfusion.

Around 4,000 civilians are believed to have been killed and 8,000 injured in the latest carnage, which broke out three weeks ago.

Durand said that 1,000 litres of blood plasma had been used every day since the fighting erupted three weeks ago between rival clan-based factions of the ruling United Somali Congress (USC).

A ship chartered by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) was prevented on Tuesday [10 December] from disembarking 800 tonnes of mainly medical and food aid in Mogadishu due to shelling of the port. Non-governmental organisations like MSF depend largely on shipments from the ICRC.

"Up to now, the ICRC brought us 7,000 litres of plasma per week," Durand said. MSF has 33 tonnes of medicaments waiting in the Kenyan port of Mombasa to be taken in an ICRC vessel to Mogadishu in the next few days.

The fighting broke out when General Mohamed Farah Aidid, chairman of the USC, launched a bid to oust President Ali Mahdi Mohamed. Both are from the large Haawiye clan which dominates the USC, but belong to different sub-clans.

Two members of the ICRC, a Belgian and a Somali, received bullet wounds in Mogadishu on Wednesday and Durand affirmed: "The situation is far worse than in January" when President Mohamed Siad Barre was overthrown. The relief worker added: "The old town has been wiped out."

Fighting Reported To Resume in Mogadishu

*EA1512113091 Nairobi KTN Television in 1000 GMT
15 Dec 91*

[Text] Artillery and rocket fire have resumed in the Somali capital, Mogadishu, after a day's lull. Rival clans have been fighting for the control of the city since November. More than 4,000 people are said to have died in the fighting, and the Red Cross says there is [an] acute shortage of doctors, nurses, and food.

Famine Reported, Shelling Continues

*AB1612182591 Paris AFP in English 1800 GMT
16 Dec 91*

[Excerpts] Nairobi, Dec 16 (AFP)—Civilians are starving in the war-ruined Somali capital Mogadishu while artillery and rocket barrages prevent distribution

of 9,000 tonnes of food lying in the port, a Red Cross official said Monday [16 December].

"It's appalling. People are dying of hunger in Mogadishu but no one has managed to get the food out of the port because of heavy shelling," said Peter Stocker of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), who has just returned from Mogadishu.

The international charity CARE shipped the food to Mogadishu last month. A Red Cross ship carrying relief supplies has been prevented from docking in Mogadishu for more than two weeks. [passage omitted]

"Mogadishu is a city of despair, misery and awful destruction. It's a bloody battlefield, and those suffering the most are civilians, especially women and children, who cannot defend themselves," Stocker told AFP.

Both sides pounded each other's positions in central districts with shells, mortars and rockets for the 29th day running on Monday, said aid workers in contact with Mogadishu by satellite telephone.

The city's four main hospitals have been overwhelmed by a daily influx of hundreds of wounded. Aid workers have estimated that up to 4,000 people have been killed and 8,000 wounded.

"Every shell fired hurts 10 people," said Stocker.

Two Somali factions have appealed to the Organisation of African Unity, the United Nations and other international organisations to mediate in the Somali conflict.

Representatives of the Somali Salvation Democratic Front and the United Somali People's Front made the appeals in Nairobi.

A European Community (EC) official here said the Belgian Air Force was preparing to make 10 flights into Somalia to take medicine and fuel to a handful of agencies operating in Mogadishu including the ICRC, the French medical charity Medecins Sans Frontieres, the Save the Children Fund, and SOS Children's Villages.

Trevor Walker of the EC said the first Hercules military transport plane would fly from Nairobi on Thursday.

He said the EC favoured U.N. mediation on humanitarian grounds. "Too many civilians are dying, some attempt must be made to find a negotiated solution," he said. [passage omitted]

ANC, NPP Announce Codesa Delegations

*MB1412193191 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in English 1800 GMT 14 Dec 91*

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] and the National People's Party [NPP] have announced their delegates for the Convention for a Democratic South Africa, Codesa, next week.

The ANC delegation will be headed by Mr. Nelson Mandela. The other members of the team are Cyril Ramaphosa, Jacob Zuma, Thabo Mbeki, Mohamed Valli Moosa, Barbara Masekela, Joe Modise, Alan Boesak, Getrude Shope, Peter Mokaba, Marian Spragg, and Sam Shilowa.

The NPP will be represented by Mr. A. Rajbansi, Mr. E. Joosab, Mr. S. Naidoo, Mr. H. Neerahoo, Mrs. D. Govender, Mr. D. K. Padiachey, Mr. A.S. Pillay, Mr. R. Panday, Mr. S. Ismail, Mr. M. Govender, Mr. C. Naidoo, and Mr. A.K. Bheesham.

Military's Involvement With Inkatha Viewed

*MB1312201091 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL
in English 13-18 Dec 91 pp 1, 3*

[Report by "The Weekly Mail Investigation Team: Drew Forrest, Eddie Koch, Anton Harber, Gaye Davis and Cassandra Moodley": SADF's [South African Defence Force] Hidden Hand in Inkatha"]

[Text] Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] has received massive injections of money and paramilitary training from South African Defence Force [SADF] Military Intelligence (MI) front organisations.

MI paid for the training of an "elite" hit-squad unit, equipping and maintaining a secret camp at Mkhuze in northern Natal and paying up to R[and]2.25-million a year for at least three years for the salaries of these Inkatha men.

This was done through two front organisations, Creed Consultants in Pinetown and Adult Education Consultants in Pretoria. The WEEKLY MAIL has traced well over R7-million that came to Inkatha through these companies.

Representatives of both these organisations are said to have addressed an Inkatha Central Committee meeting in 1989, at which Buthelezi was present. They made proposals about the future of Inkatha, including promises that up to R11-million could be found to assist with its conversion into a political party.

These details have been revealed by a senior Inkatha source, who has asked to remain anonymous for the time being because he fears for his and his family's safety. He is the same insider who informed THE WEEKLY MAIL that police had funded an Inkatha rally at Mzumbe on the South Coast early this year—a story effectively

confirmed by the South African Police [SAP] after it was carried in our November 29 edition.

The source's claims have been checked wherever possible and have proved to be accurate. Among other things, he has provided registration numbers of vehicles allegedly used at a secret IFP training camp, which THE WEEKLY MAIL has confirmed as being registered in the name of Inkatha official M.Z. Khumalo.

The source believes the IFP is a party in terminal decline, held together only by Buthelezi's drive and political cunning and the assistance of the state. He believes Buthelezi is well aware of the MI connection.

The mass of detailed information he has supplied includes the allegation that 200 Inkatha members who underwent SADF training at Hippo camp in the Caprivi Strip in 1987 had been trained specifically for hit-squad activities. Some training is also alleged to have been conducted under SADF auspices in Israel.

Hit squads are currently based at the kwaZulu capital of Ulundi and have carried out at least two assassinations in recent months, one of a student at the University of Zululand, the source said.

Affidavits by two of the 200 Caprivi Strip trainees, inspected by THE WEEKLY MAIL, list a number of killings and other criminal acts by hit-squad members, some of whom are named.

Questioned on the allegations, the state president's office referred THE WEEKLY MAIL to the National Party and the SADF. By the time of going to press, Inkatha had not responded to 10 questions on the issue put to it early yesterday.

In a statement during the Inkatha funding scandal in August, President F.W. de Klerk admitted the training had taken place but said it was designed to provide VIP protection and security.

The source also said that on their return to South Africa after up to eight months' training in 1987, the 200 trainees were first sent home and went to Ulundi only once a month to collect pay. They were later based at an IFP youth camp on the farm Etshanini at Mkuze, before being absorbed into the kwaZulu Police [KZP]. THE WEEKLY MAIL revealed the existence of this camp earlier this year.

The R700,000 required for the establishment of the Mkuze camp, as well as the payment of a R900 monthly salary for each trainee, was provided by Creed Consultants, under the direction of Guy Boardman, Gred Dawson and Mike Davis. The source said the camp was equipped by the SADF and items carried SADF markings.

The money for the trainees' salaries—which would total R180,000 a month—was collected from Creed Consultants by M.Z. Khumalo, a former Bureau of Information staffer and Buthelezi's closest aide, who resigned after

the Inkatha funding scandal. Khumalo, who came to Inkatha from the discredited South African Department of information, appears to have been the link-man between Ulundi and Pretoria.

Creed is also alleged to have bought vehicles for the Mkuze camp and to have "donated" vehicles to various individuals, including Khumalo. The source said Buthelezi is presently using vehicles provided by Creed.

The source said that in order to disguise the true nature of the relationship, Inkatha made over cheques to Creed for consultancy services but that these were never banked. Creed's parent organisation was, according to the source, another MI front: Pretoria-based Adult Education Consultants, controlled by Dr Louis Pasques.

Last week THE WEEKLY MAIL lifted the lid on a network of "Christian cultural" organisations used to spread government propaganda in coloured communities. Pasques' Adult Education Consultants was involved in setting up, funding and training these organisations.

Former intelligence officer Nico Basson, who revealed details of SADF "dirty tricks" in Namibia, told THE WEEKLY MAIL Pasques was an intelligence officer closely tied to the army's communications operations (Comops) section, which is concerned with propaganda, indoctrination and "contra-mobilisation".

Another intelligence source said Pasques took part in the contra-mobilisation training of 200 Inkatha men in Namibia. A former high-ranking MI officer in the eastern Cape described him as "the brains behind Comops" and Adult Education Consultants as a "100 percent military scheme".

Pasques has denied being an intelligence officer, but confirms he did work for Comops.

Our IFP insider revealed that Pasques and Greed's Boardman had addressed an Inkatha central committee meeting in 1989, where they said that R11-million was available for the launch and professionalisation of a parallel Zulu-based "democratic movement", which would find it easier to raise foreign money than the IFP. Asked where the money would come from, Pasques had said: "Don't you worry about that."

The source, who was present at the central committee meeting, suggests the offer was not taken up because Buthelezi feared losing control of the proposed organisation.

In command of the Mkuze camp was an officer named as a Captain Langeni, who is singled out in one of the trainee's affidavits as the current commander of one of two hit squads based at Ulundi. Members of his squad are said to have been supplied with police-reservist documents to enable them to carry firearms.

According to the affidavit, the other squad is under the control of kwaZulu's deputy commissioner of police, Brigadier S.M. Mathe, and a certain Captain Hlengwa.

Containing three highly trained former ANC [African National Congress] guerrillas, this squad is alleged to have carried out attacks on United Democratic Front activists throughout Natal. Mathe is also said to have been drawn into the administration of the Mkuze camp.

Some of the hit squads' operations are alleged to have been ordered by senior kwaZulu cabinet minister and notorious Inkatha "warlord" Samuel Jamile, who was convicted of murder last year. Also briefed on the hit-squad activities, the source said, were Inkatha leaders such as Chief Khawula, kwaZulu MP for Mzumbe, alleged Sweetwaters "warlord" David Ntombela and V.B. Ndlovu, kwaZulu's deputy minister of works.

One of the affidavits states bluntly that both Buthelezi and Khumalo knew of the secret training. It recounts how the two leaders, accompanied by Mathe, met a group of trainees at Nhlungwane when they returned to Natal.

It also says that two of the Mkuze graduates were assigned to police stations in kwaZulu.

Special constables assigned to guard IFP members are used to obtain arms and ammunition from police stations when an attack is planned, it adds.

Also featuring prominently in the IFP source's claims is Bhekithemba Thomson Xesibe, who was seconded to the Mkuze planning committee by Ntombela and who is alleged to have been the link between the Mkuze camp and Ulundi.

Xesibe, a former liaison officer for the KZP and now the head of the IFP's communications department in Ulundi, is said to have received military training in Israel. He is alleged in one affidavit to have commanded a base at Secunda for hitmen "on the run after hitting targets". Our IFP insider said that in mid-1989 Xesibe was assigned to Secunda, at the request of Sasol [South African Coal, Oil, and Gas Corporation], to discourage strikes and restore "stability and law and order".

Sasol said yesterday it did not have sufficient time to respond to the claim.

Members of the Inkatha Central Committee were aware of the existence of the camp as some had attended leadership courses there, the source said, but most were unaware of its true purpose.

Vehicles purchased for the IFP for use in the training project included four "super-14s", bought by MI in 1989, the source said. He also gave the registration numbers of three minibuses used on the project: NUB2856, NUB2857, NUB2858. All three vehicles have been checked by THE WEEKLY MAIL and were found to be registered in the name of M.Z. Khumalo, residential address Etshanini—the name of the farm on which the Mkuze camp was situated.

Another minibus alleged by our source to have been used at Mkuze, registration number ND434099, was previously registered under the "Etshanini Leadership Development Project".

Details of Mkuze vehicles supplied by our source have given rise to an extraordinary coincidence. He said that in 1987 a minibus was purchased for the camp with the registration number ND155070. This vehicle, registered in the name of a mysterious "National Cultural Lib Ltd", is named in the affidavit of one of the Mkuze trainees as having been used by Ulundi-based hit squads.

No SADF Comment on Inkatha Training

MB1412073891 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL
in English 13-18 Dec 91 p 4

[Unattributed report: "SADF Remains Tight-Lipped About Secret Training Projects"]

[Text] The following is the South African Defence Force's response to THE WEEKLY MAIL's questions related to Military Intelligence [MI] links with Inkatha and the secret training camp at Mkuze. The SADF was also questioned about MI's role in the South African Christian Cultural Organisation [SACCO] and its affiliates:

"With reference to your questions about the training of Inkatha members by the SADF in 1986 in Namibia, the Defence Force addressed this issue in a statement given to your newspaper on August 8 1991. Details about the training were provided and the SADF has nothing to add to that statement.

As far as your questions about SACCO are concerned, the SADF wishes to provide the following perspectives in this regard:

- In July this year, the state president made a full statement about covert projects and the government's decisions in this regard.
- At the same time he also announced the appointment of a committee to advise him on specific aspects about special covert operations.
- In addition, the minister of finance said in a statement on July 31 1991 that it never was the intention of the government to disclose full details of all special covert projects. The SADF has since then submitted all its covert projects to this committee.

As far as the training of some of these Inkatha members in Israel is concerned, it is suggested that you approach the Israeli authorities for comment.

Furthermore, concerning the allegation that the Mkuze trainees were absorbed into the kwaZulu Police as "hit men", again we suggest that you approach the kwaZulu government for their comment.

In the light of the above, the SADF is not prepared to comment in any way on the allegations and speculation about covert actions which were authorised and carried out in the national interest." [quotation marks as published]

Editorial Condemns Military Backing IFP

MB1312162291 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL
in English 13-18 Dec 91 p 16

[Editorial: "From the People Who Brought You Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance]"]

[Text] The full story of the activities of South Africa's Military Intelligence has yet to be told. What is already on record turns the stomach.

In Mozambique, MI's special forces trained and ran Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance], an organisation that murdered tens of thousands of people, often with unspeakable brutality, and laid waste an entire country.

They trained and backed the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement in Angola, the site of one of Africa's bloodiest and most economically ruinous wars.

MI ran the Civil Co-operation Bureau which focused its sights on anti-apartheid activists. Its depravity sank to the depths of sending operatives to hang baboon foetuses on an archbishop's door.

To this litany of horrors THE WEEKLY MAIL this week adds the massive backing that MI has provided for the Inkatha Freedom Party through front organisations.

Such support cannot be shrugged aside as "piffling charges", as the IFP did two weeks ago when we reported that the organisation had received police funding for a rally in January—a report now effectively confirmed by the South African Police.

We find it interesting that President F.W. de Klerk's office should choose to hide behind the inaccurate police claim—that it was an Inkatha rally—to evade the need to explain why he told the world that covert funding for the IFP ended 10 months before the January rally.

There is no way IFP president Mangosuthu Buthelezi can claim innocence this time. Dr Louis Pasques, a senior member of the military, dispensed strategic advice at Inkatha Central Committee meetings where Buthelezi was present. Buthelezi personally met the "hit squad" trainees when they returned from their training.

We are not just talking about rallies. We are talking about politicians who do their dirty work in secret and, when found out, justify it with spurious answers, such as: "If we have received covert state funding, so be it."

It is much more. We are talking about violence on a scale that this country has never before witnessed.

We know from what they have done elsewhere what the business of MI is.

We also know that in our townships thousands of families have lost loved ones and millions have been subject to carnage and terror in their homes, on the streets, and in the trains, that not even the worst days of apartheid could match.

The random destruction has touched everyone—including many thousands of law-abiding IFP members.

We have long suspected that behind the slaughter and mayhem is a hidden hand whose aim is to derail the movement of this country towards non-racial democracy. Our motivation in publishing the revelations is not purposed to harm any political party on the eve of talks—or, in the words of the IFP, to annihilate political opponents.

There is no special timing. We are a newspaper and our business is news—news whose accuracy has been borne out.

We are not blind to the fact that delicate talks about the future of the country are in process. But we do not see how openness can harm that process.

Further revelations about the forces that are trying to destroy peace in this country by creating a mountain of corpses can, if anything, only help the negotiations.

After all, it is not THE WEEKLY MAIL which is attempting to annihilate its opponents.

Law Spokesman on IFP Funding

*MB1312160291 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1500 GMT 13 Dec 91*

[Text] Law and Order Ministry spokesman, Captain Craig Kotze, says police are still adhering to the guidelines set down by the state president with regard to funding for Inkatha.

Captain Kotze says the new revelations about funding don't affect F.W. de Klerk's statements about the matter. He says the revelations should be seen as a part of a bygone era, and that arguing about history will not help contribute to the search for a new South Africa. The South African Police has categorically stated that any such operations ended in July.

CP, ANC Local Negotiations Defy CP Leadship

*MB1312172591 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL
in English 13-18 Dec 91 p 15*

[Report by Gavin Evans: "CP [Conservative Party] Councils Defy Dr No's Line"]

[Text] Local-level negotiations between members of the Conservative Party [CP] and the African National Congress [ANC] are happening in several areas of the country—in direct defiance of a CP ban on such contact.

While the ANC is keen for the Conservative Party to be drawn into talks at both national and municipal level,

the CP officially remains implacably opposed to meetings at any level with the ANC, the Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] or "unelected" civic associations.

Putting the official party line, acting CP general secretary Paul Fouche said it was completely against party policy for even individual town councillors to be engaged in talks with such organisations.

However, CP councils and councillors have been involved in negotiations with the ANC, PAC and Congress of South African Trade Unions members in areas such as Standerton, Messina, Phalaborwa, Louis Trichardt, Uitenhage and Witbank—in most cases in response to consumer boycotts.

In Standerton, in the south-eastern Transvaal, the town council is CP-controlled while the Sakhile Civic Association (SCA) includes members of the ANC, PAC and Inkatha.

Negotiations began after rent and consumer boycotts led to the resignation of the local black councillors.

"It puzzles me that the CP says there are no negotiations because we have been involved in negotiations with the Standerton Town Council," said SCA chairman Dan Soko.

He said the CP mayor, Ian Thorn, went as far as raising money from local businesses to help the community pay back its electricity arrears, and the council appointed one of its members, H.V. van der Merwe, to administer the township after the resignation of the councillors.

Thorn, who confirmed that he and most of his council were CP members, said he'd had "a lot of meetings" with the SCA and that he'd raised R[and]80,000 to pay off the arrears.

A very different situation exists in Louis Trichardt where the CP mayor, Louis Hartzenberg, was involved in talks with the ANC-controlled Tshikotoa Consumer Boycott Committee last year.

The issue at stake was that the boycott committee and the local residents' association wanted the new township incorporated into a single municipality while the CP council wanted a separate black authority.

CP members were involved in talks whenever a new consumer boycott got off the ground, but so far this year there have been no boycotts and no talks, and the council has dug in its heel by refusing to meet the residents' association.

This was also the initial strategy adopted by the CP-controlled council in Phalaborwa—which stated emphatically it would never talk to the ANC.

But last month, after a long consumer boycott they mandated their town clerk to attend meetings between the ANC-dominated boycott committee and the chamber of commerce.

Natal Regional Dispute Resolution Body Launched

MB1112143291 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1254 GMT 11 Dec 91

[Text] Durban Dec 11 SAPA—Natal's Regional Dispute Resolution Committee [RDRC], the first of these structures in terms of the National Peace Accord, was officially launched in Durban on Wednesday [11 December].

The chairman of the National Peace Secretariat, Johannesburg attorney Mr Antonie Gildenhuys, said at the Durban City Hall on Wednesday afternoon that political violence in Natal could now be directly addressed by the peace accord.

Natal's dispute resolution committee will be co-chaired by Durban's Catholic Archbishop Denis Hurley and the chairman of the Natal Chamber of Industries Mr Matthys Christian "M.C." Pretorius.

An executive committee within the RDRC comprises delegates from the African National Congress, Inkatha Freedom Party, National Party, Democratic Party and the SA [South African] Police.

This committee went into closed session at the city hall on Wednesday afternoon to start pinpointing troubled spots in Natal where Regional Dispute Resolution Committees [as received] will be established, according to Mr Gildenhuys.

One delegate to the meeting said townships around Richmond where over 200 people have been killed this year, would receive top priority.

Bophuthatswana Would 'Welcome' Opposition Party

MB0612161891 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0914 GMT 6 Dec 91

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by: Dixon Soule Associates, media consultants for the Government of Bophuthatswana, on behalf of the Department of Information, 6 December 1991]

[Text] The Government of Bophuthatswana would welcome the formation of an effective opposition party and guarantee any democratically elected opposition party freedom of speech, association and peaceful assembly under the constitution.

President Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana said those who had the audacity to believe that Bophuthatswana suppressed any of its constitutional rights and freedoms should have the record put straight. He was speaking at the country's 14th anniversary celebrations in Mmabatho.

He invited opposing democratically elected parties to participate in the next general election, to "test their views and policies against those of the present government".

He said Bophuthatswana's Internal Security Act had recently been amended specifically to allow any political organisation to register as a political party in terms of the country's Electoral Act, and as such, to operate freely, and to conduct meetings without interference.

"However, let me make it absolutely clear that if organisations resort to violence and subversive activities to destabilise the government, and do not abide by democratic procedures and principles, they do not have protection under these laws. We should not be accused of oppression if we react to those engaged in destabilisation and undemocratic action," President Mangope said.

Mangope Cited on Homeland's 'Democracy'

MB0612161791 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0921 GMT 6 Dec 91

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by: Dixon Soule Associates, media consultants for the Government of Bophuthatswana, on behalf of the Department of Information, 6 December 1991: "Pure African Democracy"]

[Text] Bophuthatswana has supported modern-day democracy since the earliest days of its history through a tribal democracy.

President of Bophuthatswana, Kgosi Lucas Mangope, speaking at his country's 14th independence celebrations, said all the systems for democratic rule had been built into the Batswana's traditional system of chieftainship since the earliest days. He said the democratic principle of one-man-one-vote has since been applied in the structure of Bophuthatswana's tribal government and formed the backbone of the national government.

President Mangope said anyone who knew the traditional system of rule would readily admit that a chief did not rule his tribe by himself. He said a chief took no decision or any action without prior consultations with his tribal council. He added that a Kgosi remained subject to his tribe's disciplinary and advisory council.

"All the ingredients for democratic rule are thus built into this system and, in many respects, are much more effective than the so-called modern system of democracy. In fact, it can be argued to be the purest form of democracy, and it is typically African," President Mangope said.

He stressed that this cultural democracy worked because the people were familiar with it, and regarded it as an indispensable part of their lives. He ascribed the peace reigning in most of Bophuthatswana's tribal regions to the people's adherence to the tribal authority.

He said it had, and always would be bophuthatswana's consistent policy not to interfere with the traditional rules applicable in any dispute over traditional leadership.

"All our decisions in such cases have been based on traditions and customs. These decisions have so far always been confirmed where they were tested in the supreme court," President Mangope said.

"All the latest efforts to re-instate deposed chiefs against acceptable traditions and customs is thus an ill-covered political aim, not to protect, but to destroy my people should be aware of this," he added.

ANC Members Arrested in Bophuthatswana Protest

*MB0612132691 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1232 GMT 6 Dec 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Dec 6 SAPA—Sixty members of the African National Congress [ANC] were allegedly arrested on Friday in Winterveldt, north of Pretoria, shortly before embarking on protest action against Bophuthatswana's 14th anniversary independence celebrations.

Mr Ronnie Mamoepa of the ANC PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] region said the protesters were meeting at the local Riba primary school when homeland police rounded them up.

They were arrested shortly before marching on the local police station to hand over a memorandum calling for the reincorporation of Bophuthatswana into greater South Africa.

Mr Mamoepa said the crushed Winterveldt action was part of planned similar campaigns throughout the homeland on Friday by ANC structures to register their protest against continued nominal independence in Bophuthatswana.

He said protesters were also calling for the barring of President Lucas Mangope from participating in the Convention for a Democratic South Africa to be held in December.

Bophuthatswana police spokesman Col Dave George was not immediately available for comment.

AWB's Terreblanche in Court on Assault Charges

*MB0712132991 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1100 GMT 7 Dec 91*

[Text] The leader of the AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement], Eugene Terreblanche, has appeared in court on charges of assaulting an elderly black man. Seventy one-year-old William Mashiya says the AWB leader hit and kicked him after accusing him of stealing a sheep.

Terreblanche is also accused of assaulting six other people and damaging their property in the same incident

on a farm near Ventersdorp in March this year. His defense attorney says Terreblanche will testify that he had gone to Mashiya's home to find out whether he knew anything about a missing sheep, and that when Mashiya saw him approaching he tried to escape, and once caught had tried to resist. But Mashiya says the AWB leader at first spoke to him politely and then turned violent, shaking him, slapping him, and then throwing him against a fence.

The case has been postponed until mid-January.

House Ownership Extended To Transvaal Blacks

*MB0612175991 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY
in English 6 Dec 91 p 1*

[Report by Theo Rawana: "TPA [Transvaal Provincial Administration] set to extend house ownership"]

[Text] The decision by the Central Witwatersrand Metropolitan Chamber to transfer about 118,000 houses to residents has resulted in pressure to extend full ownership to all Transvaal blacks.

There are already strong indications that the Transvaal Provincial Administration [TPA] has accepted this principle.

The chamber this week approved a Soweto Civic Association recommendation that 118,499 rented or leasehold houses in Greater Soweto be transferred to residents. The older houses—about 104,000—would be handed over free of charge, while others would go at reduced cost.

Transvaal MEC [member of the Executive Council] Olaus van Zyl told the chamber's meeting on Wednesday night that he would take the decision to the Cabinet for approval.

The chamber's decision, he said, would have "tremendous" implications countrywide. If approved by government, the move would be a major step towards granting property rights to blacks.

Civics association CAST [Civic Associations of Southern Transvaal] yesterday called on the TPA to extend full ownership of all 333,000 state-owned houses in the Transvaal.

CAST deputy president Kgaps Mosunkuthu said it would make no sense for the TPA, and indeed central government, to refuse to grant the same agreement to all other township residents.

Mosunkuthu said the decision was a victory for people who had struggled for many years for what was rightly theirs.

The transfer of the housing stock had been one of Soweto residents' demands during the five-year rent boycott, and it grew louder after the September 1990 signing of

the Greater Soweto Accord which wrote off R[and]516m[million] in arrears.

"As such we also appreciate the TPA finally acknowledging the right of every individual to own a home—to purchase a house if they so wish," Mosunkuth said.

SAPA Carries Interview With Ambassador to U.S.

MB1112164991 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1510 GMT 11 Dec 91

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by: SA [South African] Communication Service, Pretoria 91/12/11: "Interview" with Mr. Harry Schwarz. South African ambassador to the United States of America by RSA POLICY REVIEW]

[Text] [Q]: You have been the South African ambassador to the U.S. for a few months now. Have you experienced any significant warming up of the climate in the U.S. vis-a-vis South Africa since the start of your term of office?

[A]: Attitudes in the U.S. have changed over the last six months, particularly in the ranks of the people. When one talks to ordinary Americans, their approach to South Africa is completely different from what it was when I first arrived there. Firstly, I think that Americans recognise that there is a process of change underway which is irreversible, and that they are appreciative of the changes which have been made. Secondly, they are, however, concerned about the degree of violence that is taking place in South Africa, and what the effect of this will be on the negotiation process and also of course on the question of investments. People are uncertain as to what is going to happen in South Africa, what the nature of a new constitution will be and what the economic system will be like. Those are the questions which ordinary Americans keep on asking. The change in attitude of congressmen is also very clear. No further new sanctions have been requested by Congress and no endeavour has been made to reverse the July decision to scrap the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act (CAAA). That, to quote one of the congressmen, is a question of "the votes just not being there in Congress to do so because the climate has changed".

[Q]: In July 1991 both the CAAA and the Rangel Amendment (which restricted tax credits for American businesses in South Africa) were removed. However, the Gramm Amendment is still in place, hindering loans to South Africa by the International Monetary Fund (IMF). What are the chances of that important remaining curb being lifted?

[A]: In terms of the Gramm Amendment, the representatives of the U.S. at the IMF may not vote for the granting of facilities to South Africa while it is regarded as practising apartheid. The IMF is in fact actively asked to stop the granting of facilities to South Africa. That has a serious effect on South Africa, because quite obviously

if we are to get the economy to move into an upswing and if we are to create jobs, the current account of the balance of payments will go into deficit. When that happens we need to have capital available in order to meet the situation. We can obtain the capital by private borrowing, but private borrowers prefer standby facilities to be available from the IMF. South Africa is a fully paid-up member of the IMF. We have made all our contributions, we are in good standing in every way, and we are actually entitled to the facilities. Only because of this attitude, which is a political one, we do not have access to these facilities. We cannot get them until we are in a current account deficit, but at the same time it would be foolhardy to let the country go into a current account deficit not knowing if we can actually have the facilities. This is a major matter and one which obviously receives attention. U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Herman Cohen has said that by the beginning of 1992 the climate should be right for dealing with this. Incidentally, it does not require the repeal of any law but an action by the Secretary of the Treasury who has to make a decision, give notice to congress and be prepared to appear before a committee for questioning.

[Q]: What progress has been made with regard to the easing of sanctions against South Africa by individual states in the U.S., as well as municipalities, universities and pension funds?

[A]: About half the states of the U.S. and also about 90 cities and 20 odd counties and, of course, pension funds still have sanctions against South Africa. What is remarkable is that it is easy to get people emotionally worked up to move for the imposition of sanctions, but it is very difficult to persuade them to remove sanctions. An example of this phenomenon is that even today there are still sanctions against Namibia! We have a carefully worked out campaign to deal with these kinds of sanctions, but it is a very time-consuming job, because there are so many states and with very few exceptions they all have senates as well as lower-house representative bodies. There are literally thousands of people to see and the embassy has a very limited staff with which to do this particular job. States receive the highest priority in our plan, local authorities rank second, pension funds are also very important and after that universities are in line. I think we are already making progress. The State of Oregon actually lifted sanctions recently.

[Q]: Do you think the lifting of sanctions is enough to ensure a significant inflow of investments from the U.S.?

[A]: What is not stressed enough is the fact that if the situation in South Africa discourages investment because of violence and uncertainty, it does not matter whether sanctions are repealed or not, we would still not get investment. South Africa imposes sanctions on itself because of the violence. By ending violence South Africa itself will decide whether sanctions will be lifted. If this does not happen we are not going to get money into South Africa.

[Q]: You said at an occasion that tourism is an important way of exposing ordinary Americans to the realities of a changed South African situation. Are we making enough progress in terms of promoting American tourism to South Africa?

[A]: It is not strictly speaking an embassy function to encourage tourism to South Africa—for that there are the South African Tourism Board and the South African Airways. However, I think it is important that ordinary Americans should come to South Africa. Many of the people who do come to South Africa as tourists go back as protagonists of the South African cause. I think we have not actually indicated sufficiently to the U.S.—even though efforts have been made and I do not want to denigrate any of these efforts—how superior many of our facilities are, particularly game parks and that kind of holiday option, compared to facilities elsewhere in the world. We can do quite a lot of tourist promotion in the U.S. and earn a lot of foreign exchange from it, in addition to goodwill. The direct flights between South Africa and the U.S. should make a difference, as long as the price is kept within the means of tourists. We are, of course, a long way away from some would-be tourists, and if travel costs are too high, they may be discouraged. Americans are great holiday-makers, and rather than see the artificial thing in Disneyland, I recommend to them that they come to see the real thing in places such as the Kruger National Park.

[Q]: How do you view the role of the U.S. in ensuring an economic system in South Africa which will be in accordance with Western free-market principles?

[A]: It is the foreign policy of the U.S. to encourage democracy in the true sense of the word and to encourage a market-orientated system throughout the world. If that is the case then they should also be promoting this in regard to South Africa. Democracy includes the universal franchise, but that is not all. Democracy also involves rights and the protection of those rights. It involves a constitution which protects those rights as well as a court to enforce those rights if they are infringed. Democracy involves the right of freedom of speech, assembly and religion. Therefore it is important that, when one speaks of the advocacy of democracy, one does not only talk about the vote, but also about the other rights. With regard to the economic system, there is no doubt that it has now been demonstrated that command economies do not work. Communist and socialist concepts do not work and once applied, it takes years and tremendous economic cost to remedy the problems created by them. I think apartheid has wrought enough damage in South Africa without our now starting another incorrect and wrong system. We also hope to seek the assistance of the U.S. in this regard. That does not mean that we want interference in the internal affairs of South Africa. It does mean using influence in order to show by exposure and by advice what the correct economic system in fact is.

[Q]: Are you asking for aid for South Africa in the U.S.?

[A]: We have to rebuild the economy in South Africa and ensure that there is economic growth. I illustrate this by comparing the economy to a loaf of bread. Last year that loaf shrunk by one percent, while the number of people who had to eat it increased by 2.6 percent. In other words, there was less for everybody. We have to ensure that this loaf grows, while checking the population situation in order to make sure that the loaf can continue to sustain all who have to share it. In addition, we have to apply the correct economic philosophy and engineering to ensure that the economy runs smoothly and effectively. We also have to provide for reconstruction expenditure to correct the wrongs of apartheid. That will cost a lot of money and will involve sacrifice on the part of whites and patience on the part of black people in South Africa. It cannot be achieved overnight. In America we are not, however, standing with a begging bowl in a line for aid. We will be grateful for any aid we may get, but aid cannot solve South Africa's problems. Investment can help us solve our problems, together with the ability of our people to build the economy. Those who rely on aid as the panacea for our problems, are going to be disappointed. Aid can help, but what we really need, is long-term investment to ensure that our people have jobs and can care for themselves.

[Q]: Do anti-apartheid activists still carry weight and receive a big hearing in the U.S.?

[A]: Yes, the activists are still busy and continue to seek to use their influence. There are many anti-apartheid organisations. People in Congress may get 40 letters from 40 different organisations in the same day. One sometimes doubts the strength of some of those organisations, but the reality is that they are busy. They have a problem, because they just do not want to believe that apartheid is on the way out. They continue to want to believe that nothing has changed in South Africa and are trying to convince people that that is so. However, everybody realises that South Africa is not what it was. Certainly, the job is not complete and much still has to be done. The activists look at it in a very negative way and not at all constructively. Some of them exaggerate so much that they destroy their own case. However, the fact is that they get a hearing, they do use their influence and they lobby, and we have to deal with them. We do that by debating on merit. We put the case and the facts and we make sure that what we do and what we say are absolutely accurate.

[Q]: Do activists have any difficulty getting visas to visit South Africa?

[A]: My attitude is that whoever wants to come to South Africa, is welcome to come here. People should have access to South Africa and see for themselves. It does not matter whose guests they are. Some visitors come here to reinforce their own prejudices, some come to learn. You win some, you lose some. The only people we do not want to give visas to are people who are likely to indulge in violence.

[Q]: It has been said in the media that South Africa's chief political problem in the U.S. is not with President Bush, but with Congress. Your comment?

[A]: The structure of the American Government is very different from ours. President Bush cannot do as he likes, and neither can the Senate and Congress and the states do as they like. The U.S. has a system in terms of which power is divided, both horizontally and vertically. This acts as a safeguard against the abuse of power. The president of the U.S. is a Republican. Both the Senate and the House of Representatives have Democratic Party majorities. The two parties adopt somewhat different policies towards South Africa. Different people play different roles. President Bush plays a specific role. He played it in regard to the removal of the CAAA and he and the Secretary for the Treasury will play it in regard to the Gramm Amendment. However, it is of course a ways open to Congress to seek to pass other additional laws, something which it has not done yet, but could do. One should also bear in mind that the Black Caucus in Congress is very influential with regard to South Africa. The South African issue is a domestic one in the U.S.. African Americans experience very real problems in relation to their own position in America and the South African issue gets brought into that situation. We are however making progress there. Generally speaking, I think the situation in America vis-a-vis South Africa is nowhere near what it was even six or seven months ago. In Congress there is a far greater understanding of what President de Klerk is seeking to do, as well as support for it among the people.

Corporation Linked to Illegal Weapons Deals

MB1512150091 Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR
in English 15 Dec 91 p 3

[Report by Brendan Seery: "Barlow Rand Linked to Big Weapons Pinch"]

[Text] Mega-corporation Barlow Rand is facing possible losses of millions of rands as United States prosecutors threaten to seize the assets of its companies allegedly involved in a massive arms-smuggling operation.

The conglomerate's possible preparations to write off the value of the assets come in the wake of reports last month that it had also suffered losses of around R[and]20 million earlier this year, when its trading operation was destroyed in riots in the Zaire capital, Kinshasa.

Barlows subsidiary Fuchs Electronics—which is part of the Reunert Technology Systems group (Reutech), which is 78 percent owned by Barlows—is one of three South African companies implicated in the US smuggling case. The other companies are Armscor [Armaments Corporation of South Africa] and Kentron, Armscor's missile-manufacturing arm.

In addition to the companies, seven South Africans—William Randy Metelerkamp, Vern Davis, Brian Scott

(also known as Graham Craighness), Bert Quinn, Johan Lombard, Jaco Budricks and Gerrit "Bull" Pretorius—have been charged in their personal capacities. Mr Pretorius—who joined Barlows in 1973, and was appointed to the board of Reutech last year, is the managing director of Reutech, while Mr Budricks is reported to be the technical director of Fuchs. Mr Metelerkamp was involved in arms smuggling allegations previously as one of the "Coventry Four" arrested by British authorities in 1984, and Mr Quinn is reported to be involved in the inertial guidance system department of Kentron.

Fuchs itself faces a fine of about R60 million, while Mr Pretorius and Mr Budrick each face fines of up to R65 million. If Fuchs is convicted, and the fine is not paid, its assets in the US could be seized.

Business sources pointed out this week that it would be "extremely difficult" for the US Government to trace Barlow's assets to seize them, as operations would probably have been conducted through a complex network of middlemen and front companies. Even in cases where companies are identified, they are likely to have insubstantial assets.

Barlow Rand director Clive Parker declined to comment on a number of questions put to him by the Sunday Star this week, including:

- A request for biographical and career details of Mr Pretorius and Mr Budricks.
- Will the men and/or the company defend the case and, if so, will Barlows pay for their defence?
- In the worst-case scenario, if the company and your employees are fined, will you pay?
- If the fines are not paid, then the US Government has said it will seize Barlow assets in the US. Have you made preparations for this? How much do you forecast will have to be set aside? What are Barlow's assets in the US worth?

The US indictment alleges the UN arms embargo against South Africa was broken by the illegal acquisition of weapons—including high-tech items—and their export to South Africa. From South Africa, the allegations go, the weapons were tested and reproduced and later resold to Iraq and used in the Gulf War where they were used against US forces.

The weapons cited included night-vision devices, missile components, navigation systems and components, missile testing and tracking systems, grenade technology and restricted electronic components.

Armscor, CSIR Plane Made of Composite Materials

MB1312055591 Johannesburg SABA in English
2003 GMT 12 Dec 91

[Text] Pretoria Dec 12 SABA—Armscor [Armaments Corporation of South Africa] and the CSIR [Council for Scientific and Industrial Research] have developed, built

and flown a two-seater, low-wing aircraft to demonstrate the versatility of sophisticated composite materials, it was announced on Thursday.

The design and manufacture of the airframe was undertaken by Atlas, a subsidiary of Armscor, and the CSIR's Division of Aeronautical Systems Technology.

The project, said an Armscor statement, started in 1986 "as a result of a mutual commitment of the SA [South African] Defence Force and Armscor".

The result, it said, is the first aircraft of its type to be made from carbon fibre composites.

Existing sub-systems were used for the engine and instrumentation.

Composite materials are made from fibres in such a way that they are particularly strong in relation to their weight, and are rust-free.

According to Armscor, the aircraft could lead to continuing product development with local and overseas interests.

Further on New Plane

MB1312101091 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1800 GMT 12 Dec 91

[Text] South African engineers are among the world's best when it comes to using composite materials in aviation. Their skill is evident in the aeroplane built and designed by the CSIR [Council for Scientific and Industrial Research] and Armscor [Armaments Corporation of South Africa] using this sophisticated mixture of fibers.

[Begin reporter Marinus Wijnbeek recording] This is the first aeroplane of its type completely made of carbon-fiber. It looks like many other light aeroplanes. It is not. It is unique. It has some of the world's most advanced technologies incorporated in its design and structure. The significance of the composite materials used is clearly visible when the surface of the air frame is inspected. It is perfectly smooth without any rivets or joints. The composite material is a mixture of fiber, in this case carbon, and a binder. The result is high strength, low weight material. It is superior to steel and aluminum and is corrosion-resistant.

Complete wing surfaces and support elements are molded separately and are chemically welded in an autoclave. Molding does not require highly trained manpower. When compared with the well-known (Harvard), this new aircraft looks like a Miss South Africa next to her grandmother. In flight, the aircraft has a cruising speed exceeding 460 kilometers an hour. It is fully aerobatic and has a range of 1,650 kilometers with a duration of four and a half hours.

The application of composite materials in aviation is on the increase worldwide. With this development, South

African engineers have demonstrated their mastery of this complex, high-tech construction method. [end recording]

Press Reviews on Current Events, Issues

13 Dec Newspapers

MB1312135491

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

De Klerk 'Wise' To Postpone Moscow Visit—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 12 December in its page 6 editorial says State President De Klerk's decision not to visit Moscow at this time "was a wise one." "Mr De Klerk was to have met Mr Gorbachev, but it wouldn't have meant a great deal if Mr Gorbachev later resigned. A meeting was scheduled with Mr Boris Yeltsin, the Russian president, but though he is the strongest leader at this point, he is not yet in total control. As for signing a protocol establishing full diplomatic ties, the Soviet Union, to all intents and purposes, has already collapsed. The postponement of Mr De Klerk's visit was, therefore, the best thing he could have done in the circumstances."

THE STAR

Call Off All White Conscription—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 13 December in a page 14 editorial says it is "bizarre" for the defense minister to say that the "all-white call-up must remain in place for the foreseeable future. It is an extraordinary psychological anomaly, a well-documented drain on the economy and a seemingly unnecessary decision in terms of military requirements. We have in place an efficient and increasingly integrated Permanent Force." "The young and open-minded new Minister, Roelf Meyer, has missed a great opportunity. By scrapping the call-up, he could have earned the goodwill of black South Africans, who would have interpreted this action as a tangible indication of the irreversibility of the process of change. Equally, by releasing today's conscript and canceling tomorrow's call-up, he could have shown white families and their teenage sons that there really are some practical benefits attached to the political changes now taking place."

BUSINESS DAY

Need for National, Nonaligned Army—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 13 December in a page 6 editorial comments on the announcement by Defense Minister Roelf Meyer that there will be "no immediate change to the current system of compulsory national service for whites." This is an "unsatisfactory, even untenable situation, in view of the growing opposition among young whites to conscription to an army which appears to have no particular function, and the distrust among other population groups of the security forces as

a whole." BUSINESS DAY agrees with Meyer when he says the South African Defense Force, SADF, "should become a representative, national force, concerned with soldiering and not internal security or routine police work." "A national non-aligned army, loyal to the government of the day, is an essential component of a true democracy. The SADF, with its proud traditions, may need surprisingly little tailoring to fit the bill in the new South Africa."

SOWETAN

Call for PAC To Join Codesa—"For all its objections, the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] must also realise that Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] is the major, and only, vehicle for real reform right now," declares a page 14 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 13 December. "With the exception of the white far rightwing, it has become a forum for virtually every significant political organisation in the country. It also enjoys international support. The PAC is going to have to choose between changing some of its tactics or missing this particular boat. We hope they decide to join Codesa."

16 Dec Newspapers

MB1612120091

[Editorial Report]

SUNDAY TIMES

De Klerk 'Economical' With Truth—Discussing the recent allegations published in THE WEEKLY MAIL concerning the South African Defense Force training an Inkatha "hit squad" and the admission by the South African Police that they had funded yet another Inkatha rally, in Port Shepstone, in January, Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English on 15 Dec says in its page 28 editorial: "The web of deceit spun around the government's relationship with Inkatha makes it impossible to judge whether President de Klerk has been duped by his officers and officials or has himself been economic with the truth, but much depends on the answer." If President de Klerk has been "duplicious" he cannot allow the latter interpretation to stand because it will undermine his ability to govern. "Already the authority of his government is decaying. The cohesion of the Afrikaner elite has broken down and, as usual when thieves fall out, the factions are clamouring to disclose each other's dirty little secrets." In addition to the Inkatha scandals, other revelations concerning government impropriety have surfaced. All this has "undermined the trust of South Africans in the institution of government." Rather than lose the country's trust, De Klerk "must purge the institutions of government, or watch them fall apart in his hands". "If that happens, neither President De Klerk nor this government will determine the pace or the circumstance of transition; the fate of the nation will be in the hands of other, perhaps anarchic, forces."

SUNDAY STAR

De Klerk's Reputation in Peril—"How many more dirty tricks lie waiting to be exposed," asks Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR in English on 15 December in its page 10 editorial. Following the new allegations of government misdoings, Mr de Klerk "himself has come under deep suspicion. Less than five months ago he told an international media conference about three cases of secret funding and assured everyone that, as far as he knew, there were no other similar cases. Well, we know there are indeed other cases and now Mr de Klerk has only two choices: either he must admit that he misled the world, or that he himself was misled by his most trusted colleagues in the SAP and the SADF." If he was covering up, he creates good cause for the ANC to lay "serious claim to the moral high ground". If he was misled, he must sack those responsible. "We also warned Mr de Klerk that the truth would out, that if he himself did not disclose full details of Government dirty tricks others would and he would once again be seriously embarrassed. Unwisely, he did not heed this advice, and once again, he has been tainted. Once again we urge him to follow this advice; once again we warn that unless he does, his reputation will be further damaged."

THE STAR

Government Urged 'To Come Clean' Over Secret Funding—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 16 December in a page 8 editorial points out that President De Klerk, in July 1991, "gave the nation an assurance that there had been 'full disclosure' of secret funding of political groupings such as Inkatha. Now the police, forced into a corner by newspaper revelations, have conceded that they gave money secretly to yet another rally." The paper warns that "nothing could wreck political negotiations faster than to allow a belief to grow that Government agencies, out of control, are still practising the more horrendous of their traditional dirty tricks. For his own sake and for the sake of the country, Mr De Klerk must seek the urgent intervention of the Goldstone commission on political violence to discover and reveal, once and for all, what indefensible undercover operations persist. The only way for the Government to become clean is to come clean."

THE CITIZEN

Political Groups' 'Arms Race' Contributes To Violence—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 13 December in its page 6 editorial states: "A police spokesman, Captain Craig Kotze, says the major reason why thousands of AK-47s have become available in the townships is that a 'classic arms race' has developed between rival political organisations seeking to ensure that their members are as well-armed as other groups in the present violent climate." "The solution: Make the Peace Accord work so that the arms race can be ended." THE CITIZEN suggests the following ways of combating crime: "The moratorium on hangings must end. Robbers must learn that if they kill, they will probably die, in

turn. The public and the police must help each other to end this reign of terror. The time to act is now. That is why we call on the government to make the combating of criminal violence one of its top priorities."

17 Dec Newspapers

MB1712111591

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Buthelezi Hints at Possibility of Civil War—"With a belligerence that seems to wax in inverse proportion to his popular standing, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi has chosen the eve of the first session of Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] to hint at the possibility of civil war should the Zulu's wishes not be respected," begins a page 14 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 17 December. "If Codesa's organisers accede to the request that, in addition to the Inkatha Freedom Party, delegations to Friday's [20 December] convention include one for the kwaZulu government and another for the Zulu king, an undesirable precedent will have been created. All other homeland governments will want a piece of the action, and a variety of traditional nobles will demand inclusion too."

BUSINESS DAY

Inkatha Destroyed as 'Credible Political Force'—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 17

December in a page 8 editorial says: "The irony of the latest, devastating disclosures of police and defence force funding for Inkatha is that government, in attempting to help the Zulu organisation, has virtually destroyed it as a credible political force." "Inkatha, meanwhile, warns of civil war if its demands for additional representation by the kwaZulu government at this week's Codesa conference are not met. It also wants observer status for King Goodwill Zwelithini. Much as we disapprove of such drum-beating, we hope the Codesa steering committee finds a way to accommodate all those who want to talk, without allowing itself to be manipulated by threats."

SOWETAN

PAC Makes 'Mistake' By Withdrawing From Codesa—"By deciding not to join in the Convention for a Democratic South Africa (Codesa) talks this coming weekend, we believe the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] has made a mistake," warns a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 17 December. Codesa "is the only vehicle for political reform in this country right now. Miss this boat and there is no guarantee that there will be another one. The PAC with its Africanist ideals has an important contribution to make to the new constitution. We wish the PAC would make that contribution. If it does not its voice is going to be drowned out by the sound of other people and organisations getting down to business."

Angola

Reaction to Dos Santos' Multiparty Talks Proposal

Opposition Welcomes Announcement

MB1112095091 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 10 Dec 91

[Text] The Democratic Party for the Progress of the Angolan National Alliance, PDP-ANA, and the Angolan Democratic Forum, FDA, have welcomed Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos' announcement in Luanda today concerning the holding of a multiparty conference.

PDP-ANA Vice President Francisco Armando expressed the opinion that that meeting should already have been held.

[Begin Armando recording] That announcement was welcome, but it must be said that the PDP-ANA has long supported that stand [words indistinct] we think we will find the most correct way to resolve our country's problems and implement the democratization and pacification process. [end recording]

FDA President Jorge Chicote said his organization fully supports the holding of such a meeting, because the Joint Political and Military Commission, CCPM cannot be expected to resolve all problems.

[Begin Chicote recording] We think that announcement is extremely important. We fully support the idea [words indistinct] during our preliminary work, we received all the necessary [words indistinct] thus, we are optimistic that it will be a very important first stage toward the democratization of Angola. What we need now [words indistinct] this necessarily implies that other political forces must participate. They must participate in an open and direct manner. We believe that the CCPM framework, with the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, MPLA and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA in it, is not enough to resolve our country's problems. [end recording]

Official on Conference, Talks Proposals

MB1112172991 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1200 GMT 11 Dec 91

["Excerpts" of interview with Johnny Eduardo Pinnock, deputy foreign minister for cooperation, by unidentified Radio Angola reporter in Luanda on 11 December—passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] The Angolan Government has affirmed that the multiparty conference proposed by the president of the republic must not be seen as synonymous with the national conference proposed by the various political parties. Johnny Eduardo Pinnock,

deputy foreign affairs minister for cooperation, discussed that issue during an interview with Radio Angola this morning:

[Pinnock] "We would like to say that this multiparty conference announced by the Angolan Government should not be mistaken for the national conference which the various political parties have been requesting. On the contrary, we think that the multiparty conference has other aims and it does not have those negative aspects that have been noticed in African countries that have agreed to national conferences."

"I would like to take this opportunity to say that we are not afraid of (?developments) such as those in Zaire. Who will [words indistinct] most of the emerging or reemerging parties have arisen from traditional political change [words indistinct] there have been and there are no innocent parties. Yes, it is possible that certain people have short memories, but the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, MPLA, and the government also have many things to say, accusations and revelations to make [words indistinct]."

[Announcer] Johnny Eduardo Pinnock also reacted to statements that have been made by senior National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA officials.

[Pinnock] "The diatribe by the UNITA officials reeks of a lack of political knowledge. Their speeches are rather humdrum and good for barnyard (?culture). The Angolan people are no chickens. It is serious to try and [word indistinct] all Angolan people. The current behavior of UNITA leaders [words indistinct] say, it could be misinterpreted [words indistinct] for example, when Mr. Savimbi supports home occupation, strikes, and civil disobedience, I would like to ask: Have there ever been strikes or legal disobedience campaigns in Jamba? It is easy to imagine what methods Mr. Savimbi would ultimately resort to, if he were in power, to stifle strikes in this country. It is a rather simple thing to imagine and know how UNITA would react to strikes and legal disobedience. The names of (Maculucuta), Catala, Sangumba, Chiualo, Chingunji, Wilson, and others can immediately give you an idea. They did not [word indistinct] strike. Let it be made clear: They did not even strike. They only held views that were in contradiction with those of the top rooster. We do not know whether they are cockerels who have disappeared." [Announcer] Deputy Foreign Minister Johnny Pinnock also noted that the Angolan Government has briefed the diplomatic corps, and the ambassadors of EEC member states in particular, about the situation in the country. The government asked them to exert their influence with UNITA to prevent conflicts in future.

[Pinnock] "We met the representatives of the EEC member states yesterday to brief them on the situation in the country, notably the Lobito incident and growing insecurity. We informed them about measures the government is about to embark on in an attempt to impose

respect [words indistinct] and disobedience. We also briefed the EEC ambassadors on the dangerous, war-mongering, antidemocratic, and antipeace behavior of the UNITA leadership. For example, I have already mentioned that the UNITA leadership keeps inciting people to disobey the law and occupy homes, buildings, and so forth. We also spoke about the Lobito incident [words indistinct] that they themselves and their countries use all their influence with UNITA [words indistinct] do not complicate the implementation of the ongoing democratization and peace consolidation process, which is following its normal course, despite the delays and errors that I cited earlier."

Talks Planned 'With or Without UNITA'

*MB1112192891 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 11 Dec 91*

["Excerpts" of interview with Johnny Eduardo Pincock, deputy foreign minister for cooperation, by unidentified Radio Angola reporter in Luanda on 11 December] txt [Excerpts] The multiparty conference announced by His Excellency Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos will help create legal mechanisms for the holding of free elections. According to the Angolan Government's proposal, that multiparty conference must create a national electoral council.

Johnny Eduardo Pincock, deputy foreign minister for cooperation, discussed what the role of the political parties at that meeting will be.

[Begin Pincock recording] I think they will play the role they have always wanted to play. In other words, they will play an important role in drafting laws that will help the country consolidate democracy, and above all prepare the Electoral Law and the elections themselves. The multiparty conference will bring together all parties that are genuine parties. In other words, they have to be legally recognized parties. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Deputy Foreign Minister Johnny Eduardo Pincock said that the multiparty conference will go ahead with or without the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA. He added that democracy is not restricted to the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, MPLA or to UNITA.

[Begin Pincock recording] Democracy and multipartyism are not limited to the MPLA and to UNITA. We have a number of parties. If UNITA wants to join the rest, all the better. UNITA will be welcome. If the other parties accept the president of the republic's idea, but UNITA decides to stay out, the meeting will go ahead anyway. Democracy will happen. The election will happen. Change in the country will occur with or without UNITA. [end recording]

More Opposition Groups React

*MB1112201591 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 11 Dec 91*

["Excerpts" of communiques read out by Andre Paulo Nelembe, an official of the Angola National Liberation Front, and (Julia Mobeba), secretary general of the Angolan Democratic Party—date, place not given]

[Text] [Announcer] In a communique read out by Andre Paulo Nelembe, the Angola National Liberation Front, FNLA Political Bureau has saluted and expressed encouragement for President of the Republic Jose Eduardo dos Santos' initiative to call a multiparty conference.

[Begin Nelembe recording] It is therefore with great joy that we salute and encourage the president of the republic's initiative to convoke a multiparty conference as soon as possible. It shows patriotic awareness. In that way, the much desired great national debate can get under way. All Angolan people from Cabinda Province to Cunene Province demand it.

The FNLA Political Bureau would like to take this opportunity to call on provincial, district, communal, and ward committees as well as all political cells in the country to intensify mobilization and information campaigns to prepare militants, cadres, and sympathizers so they can work toward a successful sovereign national conference. [end recording]

[Announcer] In turn, the Angolan Democratic Party, PDA has described President Jose Eduardo dos Santos' proposal as valid, but adds that it is extemporaneous and out of context. PDA Secretary General (Julia Mobeba) read a communique from which we present the following excerpt:

[Begin (Mobeba) recording] The PDA believes that His Excellency Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos' proposal is valid, but extemporaneous and out of the current context. The PDA believes that only with a sovereign national conference; a (?fully) revised Constitution; the institution of Constitutional and an Administrative Tribunals; changed deputies to the People's Assembly—where the government and the MPLA are mixed today; the formation of a real Angolan Army instead of having MPLA and National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA armies; and wide national consensus can [words indistinct] cover up crimes and perpetuate them. The PDA has said in past and reaffirms now that it is always in agreement with really democratic measures.

By the same token, the PDA hereby condemns the rather evasive speech on corruption within the public service and state firms. The PDA hereby calls on President of the Republic Jose Eduardo dos Santos to publicly present the outcome of incidental investigations [words indistinct]. [end recording]

MPLA's Lourenco Comments

MB1312101191 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 2200 GMT 12 Dec 91

[Text] Joao Lourenco, information secretary for the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA], said today that the multiparty meeting announced by the president of the republic will involve all Angolan political forces. Speaking in a debate organized by Radio Nacional de Angola to hear the views of political parties on the Angolan president's announcement, Joao Lourenco said that the aim of the meeting is to create a body which will resolve problems linked to democratizing society, but which do not fall under the jurisdiction of the Joint Political and Military Commission.

Joao Lourenco underlined that the Bicesse accords have entrusted the government with the task of listening to the views of Angola's political parties in order to discuss the democratization of the country, to set dates for the elections, and to define the manner in which free elections will be held. He said that the CCPM is not responsible for those issues:

[Begin Lourenco recording] It is necessary to create a number of devices, mechanisms, and conditions in order to hold (?those elections). The peace accords deal only with peace. Peace is one of the countless conditions required for the holding of the upcoming elections. We (?regret to say this), but peace is the fundamental condition, though it is not the only condition. Thus, the need for all the other parties and political forces to meet with the government in order to (?discuss the creation) of other organs which will govern the holding of free elections.

For instance, the multiparty meeting will approve the electoral law. It is not up to the CCPM to approve the electoral law. The government is responsible for presenting a draft electoral law so that one can work on the basis of an existing document, regardless of the latter's shortcomings. That draft law is ready. Unfortunately, there have been some delays, but the government is now in a position to present the draft law to all the other political forces for approval. [end recording]

Joao Lourenco dealt with other issues that must be assessed by the multiparty meeting.

[Begin Lourenco recording] Political parties must define the political system which will be in force in Angola after elections are held. Will it be a presidential, semi-presidential or a parliamentary system? The CCPM is not responsible for that issue.

The political parties and the government are responsible for setting a specific date for elections. As you know, the peace accords have only stated a period during which elections must be held. That period stretches from September to November 1992.

The elections timetable is another task to be decided by that forum. Well, there are many people who dislike the term, forum. The institution to be created by the multiparty meeting will decide the elections timetable. So, will presidential and legislative elections be held simultaneously? Will presidential elections be held first? None of this has been decided, and it is neither up to the CCPM nor the government on its own to define on such an important matter.

Another aspect that needs to be decided is whether the president of the republic will be elected through universal direct suffrage, or, like in Namibia, will he be elected by parliament. So, this issue must also be decided by the (?political parties).

Should Angolans living abroad vote in the upcoming elections or not? That is another important issue that the political parties must decide. The issue cannot be dealt with by the CCPM.

Likewise, the institution to be created will deal with the Draft Law on the Right of Political Parties to News Media Time. That institution will also discuss the creation of the National News Media Council which will serve to ensure the neutrality of news media organs. That institution will also discuss the Law on Commercial Radios. [end recording]

The multiparty meeting must also discuss other issues which are not necessarily linked to the electoral process. This morning's debate among representatives of 12 political parties also dealt with the revision of the Law on Political Parties, and the disregard of human rights and fundamental freedoms of our citizens. The participants to the debate suggested that the agenda of the multiparty meeting should discuss the observer status of the political parties within the CCPM, and in-depth discussions on the fulfillment of the Bicesse accords, including the latter's possible revision.

UND, PAL Respond to Talks Idea

MB1312140191 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 2200 GMT 12 Dec 91

[Text] The National Union for Democracy, UND, has said the idea of holding a multiparty meeting has been overtaken by events. The UND has called instead for the participation of political parties in Joint Political and Military Commission, CCPM, meetings.

UND President Mr. Sebastiao Rogerio Susana read a communique issued by his party.

[Begin Susana recording] The UND believes that the proposal made by the ruling Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party, MPLA-PT, to hold a multiparty meeting has been overtaken by events. The UND feels that it is inopportune to hold such a meeting now.

The UND supports the Bicesse accords, and feels that it is up to the CCPM, in line with [words indistinct] to:

Guarantee that there is peace in order to hold free, fair, multiparty, and internationally observed elections. The UND supports the participation of all political forces in meetings between government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, within the CCPM in order to overcome all problems that fall outside the jurisdiction of the CCPM. [end recording]

For its part, the Angolan Liberal Party, PAL, welcomes the idea of a multiparty meeting. PAL President Ipanga Pio had this to say to journalists:

[Begin Pio recording] The PAL leadership is very pleased to endorse the government decision to hold a meeting of all Angolan political forces during December 1991. The agenda of that meeting should include:

The government of the People's Republic of Angola will be invited to rapidly complete the democratization process as pledged during the presidential visits to the United States, England, Belgium, and inside Angola. [end recording]

Opposition Regrets UNITA Absence

MB1312195291 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 13 Dec 91

[Text] The Angolan political parties have regretted the absence of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA from a debate at Radio Angola. UNITA did not agree to attend the multiparty conference, stating that only the Joint Political and Military Commission, CCPM, can resolve the country's pacification and democratization problems.

The National Union for Democracy, UND has defended a similar position. It demands that all parties actively participate in CCPM meetings.

Although the multiparty conference will go ahead with or without UNITA, the political parties believe that it would be important if UNITA accepted the invitation. Miguel Joao Sebastiao, leader of the Angola Youth, Worker, Peasant Alliance Party, PAJOCA, had this to say about that:

[Begin Sebastiao recording] We have taken the initiative to invite UNITA to talk with the other political parties. We see UNITA as a party that fought for 16 years and UNITA has always said that it fought that struggle for the sake of democracy. In view of that, UNITA cannot be afraid of democracy. We think that UNITA's eventual absence from the multiparty conference can only affect UNITA's fate. We are moving forward. That is our position and if UNITA tries to take over by resorting to force, it will [words indistinct] Savimbi can be sure that all our society's live political forces will resist. [end recording]

Savimbi: UNITA Need Not Participate

MB1312202091 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 13 Dec 91

["Statement" to the press by Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, president of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola after being received in audience by Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos in Luanda on 13 December; questions asked by unidentified reporters—passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, has said that it does not see the need to participate in the multiparty conference proposed by the Angolan head of state.

Jonas Savimbi says he respects President Jose Eduardo dos Santos' initiative, but he expects permission from him for UNITA to participate only in the bilateral process for democratization.

[Savimbi] "I think that we have not argued and we have had no differences with the government regarding its authority over those aspects mentioned in the Bicesse Accords. Thus, we do not need to attend that meeting. There are others who boycott it."

[Reporter] "[Words indistinct] need for participating?"

[Savimbi] "Well, it was an initiative by the president. He is going ahead with it and we are presenting our stand on the matter [words indistinct] government under the terms of the Bicesse Accords. I hope the president will allow those who want to collaborate with the government on a bilateral basis to do so."

[Reporter] "Do you not think that UNITA's participation would consecrate and lend far more power to that conference?"

[Savimbi] "No. Our goals are: First, to keep the Bicesse Accords strong. Second, we want the president's to maintain his initiative. We do not want to place the spirit of the Bicesse Accords in jeopardy and we want even less to jeopardize the initiative of president of the republic in deciding [to hold that conference]."

[Announcer] Jonas Savimbi, who spoke to Radio Angolan this morning after being received in audience by the Angolan head of state, guaranteed that there will be no war. He said that the Bicesse Accords will be protected.

[Savimbi] "There will be no war. There are those who say here and there that the government will [words indistinct] with trust. The government will not fail. UNITA will not fail. The Bicesse Accords will be [implemented]. We think so. We gave the president this message."

[Reporter] "The Joint Political and Military Commission, CCPM, has a very responsible role regarding the implementation of the peace process. Was nothing discussed within that context?"

[Savimbi] "We discussed the value of the CCPM with the president of the republic. He agrees with us that it is a national mechanism approved by the people and that it is also an international mechanism. For that reason, we must all, the government and UNITA included, work to protect the Bicesse Accords through the CCPM. The president fully agrees with us on that score. We also reaffirmed our commitment to keep the CCPM alive."

[Reporter] "[Words indistinct]."

[Savimbi] "It is on the way. I would also like to say that, for a war that last 16 years, the Angolan people and the international community should realize that this is something akin to a miracle. We have had 16 years of war, yet there have not yet been any major violations involving the government or [words indistinct] forces. Thus, the Armed Forces are committed to not interrupt (?this process). This is very important."

[Announcer] Replying to a reporter's question, the UNITA leader said he had not discussed the process of forming and arming the police force with the head of state. He stated, however, that he and the Angolan president had had no differences on that score.

[Savimbi] "The process of establishing a police force is under way in the country. UNITA also believes [words indistinct] confidence in the police [words indistinct] and we will subsequently find the best way to arm the police, because it is no source of division or friction between us and the president of the republic."

[Announcer] In his statement to the press after being received by the Angolan head of state, the president of UNITA confirmed his plan to fly to Jamba today [words indistinct] visiting Zambian President Frederick Chiluba.

[Reporter] "The president of Zambia is arriving in Angola. (?Will you meet him?)"

[Savimbi] "No, the president of Zambia is coming to visit the People's Republic of Angola. Thus, he is not scheduled to hold any meeting with me. I am also supposed to be leaving Luanda within the next few minutes."

[Reporter] "Mr. President Savimbi: You have said you are about to depart. To where?"

[Savimbi] "I am going to stay inside Angola. I am not going out [words indistinct]."

[Announcer] Radio Angola has learned from reliable sources that the UNITA leader would travel to Jamba today and from there to South Africa. Those sources did not give any details other than that he will be going to Johannesburg. His trip did not take place today because the air traffic controllers are on strike.

MPLA Secretary General Views Talks

MB1412182191 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1200 GMT 14 Dec 91

[Report on interview with Marcolino Moco, secretary general of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, MPLA, on the People's Television of Angola—date, place not given]

[Text] The deliberations of the organ (?to be created) by the multiparty conference will be binding only in regard to the democratization process. All other economic and sociocultural activities will still be the responsibility of the People's Assembly until the elections.

Marcolino Moco, secretary general of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, MPLA, explained this during an interview with the People's Television of Angola [TPA]:

[Begin Moco recording] This is a forum that will seek consensus for the preparation of binding legal instruments for the period until elections, to ensure that this meeting's conclusions will be viewed as near obligatory and will effectively be adopted by the country's existing institutions.

The People's Assembly will continue to legislate in several areas, for instance economic, sociocultural, and other matters, relating to problems closely connected with the issuance of laws in preparation for elections, notably the Electoral Law, the Law on the Media, the Law on Radio Broadcasting, and other laws, as well as the very reformulation of certain chapters of the Constitutional Law, and problems concerning the pacification of the people. It can not be conceived that political forces should not be able to express their views on peace. This is a problem which concerns all political forces and our civilian society as a whole.

So, with regard to those specific issues of the multiparty conference, the People's Assembly will only play a formalizing role. [end recording]

In his interview with the TPA, MPLA Secretary General Marcolino Moco also discussed the absence of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, at the multiparty conference:

[Begin Moco recording] Personally, I think that the absence will only harm UNITA. Obviously, I do not want to speak on behalf of UNITA, but I think it will harm UNITA, for it is further evidence contradicting all UNITA said about its democratic character, and its struggle for democracy, which I personally have never believed. My perception has always been that UNITA's aim is to seize power and I believe this will further demonstrate UNITA's rather undemocratic nature. UNITA has been talking about the struggle for the multiparty democracy but, judging by all the statements we have heard, particularly those from its top leader, UNITA is unable to take its place and coexist with the other parties. [end recording]

Opposition Suggests 27-30 Dec Date

*MB1612205691 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 30 Dec 91*

[Text] In a political communique issued in Luanda, the National Opposition Council [CNO] has suggested that the multiparty conference be held between 27 and 30 December. It also proposed three main points to be discussed at that meeting, notably: a report on the political and military situation in the country; the definition of the multiparty conference's legal status; and the institutional (?order) for the democratization of Angola.

In its communique, the CNO presents some views in support of its proposals. The CNO expressed concern about the fact that there are many weapons hidden in various parts of the country. It also expressed concern that many soldiers who helped plan and fight the war over the last 16 years have not been confined yet.

The CNO communique also accuses the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, MPLA, of media censorship and it says that many statements are made (?against) the opposition parties. The CNO also expressed concern about the transfer of Ministry of State Security, Minse, security personnel to the Interior Ministry.

Joint Commission Urges Trust in Peace Process

*MB1312055691 Luanda ANGOP in French 1949 GMT
12 Dec 91*

[Text] Luanda, 12 Dec (ANGOP)—In Luanda yesterday, the Joint Political and Military Commission, CCPM, asked the Angolan people to have confidence in the ongoing peace process.

Mr. Paulo Lukamba, spokesman for the 24th session of the CCPM, made this appeal to calm the population. People have been expressing skepticism about the peace process in view of threatening recent incidents. Mr. Lukamba said that the atmosphere within the CCPM was excellent, notwithstanding the fact that it has not met in two weeks. He said, quote, there is no tension within the CCPM and all incidents that have taken place [words indistinct] were normal course incidents, unquote.

In his opinion, peace is not just a matter of confining troops and putting weapons away. Above all, he said, it is a matter of behavior and a state of spirit.

Dos Santos Meets Visiting Zambian President

*MB1412060191 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 13 Dec 91*

[Excerpts] Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos held his first meeting with Frederick Chiluba, the newly elected Zambian president. They held a private meeting in Luanda this afternoon. It is believed they exchanged views on ongoing change in Angola and Zambia. [passage omitted]

In addition to the presidential meeting, delegations from both countries met in the Futungo de Belas Palace to discuss bilateral cooperation. Angola and Zambia are both members of the Frontline States, which used to be chaired by former Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda. [passage omitted]

Frederick Chiluba is scheduled to end his official visit to Angola tomorrow. This afternoon, he paid homage to Antonio Agostinho Neto, the first president of Angola. The Zambian head of state is now attending a dinner in his honor hosted by Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

Tomorrow, President Frederick Chiluba will meet the Zambian community in Luanda.

Dos Santos on Frontline Chairmanship

*MB1412133691 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1200 GMT 14 Dec 91*

[Reply by Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos to a question asked by an unidentified reporter shortly before Zambian President Frederick Chiluba's departure; in Luanda on 14 December—recorded]

[Text] Shortly before Zambian President Frederick Chiluba's departure from Luanda this morning, a newsman asked Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos whether he would accept the chairmanship of the Frontline States.

[Dos Santos] That is an issue put before us yesterday. Obviously, Angola has played a well known role in the region. We have promoted peace and stability. We cannot evade that duty of solidarity. We must continue contributing toward the resolution of regional problems. It has to be said, however, that Angola is experiencing an unusual situation. We have begun a complex transition process. We are going to hold multiparty elections for the first time next year. Thus, there are some internal tasks that need be resolved and we must weigh the country's interests. We must take into account the internal and international situation. We must also consider efforts to resolve internal and regional issues.

In view of that, we must make a decision that will satisfy the interests of Angola and of southern Africa.

Zambia's Chiluba on Ties; Departs

*MB1412132691 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1200 GMT 14 Dec 91*

[“Excerpts” of statement by Zambian President Frederick Chiluba to the media in Luanda on 14 December]

[Text] Zambian President Frederick Chiluba left our country this morning. He expressed satisfaction about the reception afforded him by Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and defended the need for closer bilateral relations.

[Begin Chiluba recording in English fading into Portuguese translation] I first want to pay tribute to President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, my host, for his hospitality and for his kind reception [words indistinct] about Angola. I am happy that we have come here and there is much we are learning. I would only like to say that we are returning home in a happy mood. We have no apprehensions. Our good bilateral relations will not only continue, they will also be encouraged and strengthened in a spirit of good neighborliness.

There is much that our sister republics share. We can promote friendship from the lowest levels in our countries and societies to the highest levels, embodied in the government and the heads of state. Our governments will continue to work together. Our relations will be maintained and strengthened. We will also continue paying this kind of visit, and to exchange visits for the good of our countries and for the good of southern Africa. [end recording]

Zambian President Frederick Chiluba, who was speaking to newsmen shortly before leaving, said he would be happy if His Excellency Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos were chosen to lead the Frontline States.

[Begin Chiluba recording in English fading into Portuguese translation] Yes, we did talk about that. My own belief is that my brother, being the oldest statesman in the region, and following regional traditions, I would be

very happy if President dos Santos took up the chairmanship of the Frontline States. We are, however, going to organize a meeting at a convenient time for all Frontline member states in order to resolve that issue. We do not lose touch with the situation in South Africa. The political struggle will need the presence of the Frontline States. Thus, we need a chairman to deal with those problems. [end recording]

Joint Namibia Body Views Cross-Border Problems

MB1412083391 Windhoek Namibian Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1900 GMT 13 Dec 91

[Text] The Joint Committee on Border Security between Namibia and Angola met yesterday at Xangongo in Southern Angola to discuss cross-border problems.

The police commissioner for Ovambo and Kaokoland, chief inspector Joseph Ekandjo who led the Namibian delegation, told Nampo [Namibian Press Organization] that the problems experienced were mainly related to illegal border crossings between the two countries.

Inspector Ekandjo said the delegations agreed to regularly patrol the border to prevent criminals and smugglers from entering Namibia and to steal or sell drugs and stolen goods. The two parties also discussed the issue of Namibians arrested by the Angolan police, and Angolan citizens arrested in Namibia and agreed to cooperate closely in this regard.

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